



Weekly Report

the authoritative reference on Congress

WEEK ENDING FEB. 19, 1954

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CQ List Organizes, Categorizes Massive
Agenda Submitted To Congress

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Behind The Headlines . . .

WHAT EISENHOWER WANTS

President's Messages to Congress Set Forth 196 Legislative Requests

President Eisenhower and the 83rd Congress will be judged largely by the fate of the President's 1954 legislative program -- 196 recommendations for Congressional action submitted in 11 messages (including two treaties) through Feb. 17.

Congressional Quarterly's tabulation eliminates over-lapping recommendations and omits certain categories. See box in the adjoining column for the survey's "ground rules."

As Congress acts on the President's recommendations, CQ will track the program's fate in its periodic "Boxscore" on Presidential proposals.

Listed below, by categories, are 184 of the 196 recommendations submitted in 1954 by the President, through Feb. 16. The President Feb. 17 expanded upon his atomic recommendations and a total of 15 such proposals will be found later in this Report, in The Executive Branch section. Taking into account the three atomic proposals which were superseded by 15 detailed requests on Feb. 17, the total of Eisenhower recommendations becomes 196.

With a little more than a month of the 1954 session gone, Congress has started many of the proposals on their way to enactment. The 1953-54 progress is indicated parenthetically in the list below if Congress has completed action or either house has acted (committee actions are not noted).

Agriculture

1. Restore Commodity Credit Corporation capital losses as of June 30, 1953. (Favorable action completed. P. L. 295.)

2. Increase CCC borrowing authority to \$8.5 billion effective July 1, 1954.

Ground Rules

In sifting down President Eisenhower's recommendations, CQ has:

Confined the list to requests by the President, eliminating recommendations made only by his subordinates

Eliminated generalized requests which cannot be pinned down to parallel specific Congressional legislation

Omitted nominations and appropriations requests -- while including program authorizations from which appropriations stem

Eliminated duplications, combining several over-lapping requests submitted in various messages in order to list each recommendation in its most concrete form

Omitted most requests for continuing programs in cases where Congressional inaction apparently would serve the President's purpose, while including some such recommendations if -- as in the case of the farm program -- Congress seems likely to face decisions on future policy in the course of rewriting programs.

Because CQ has carved up recommendations into specific points, rather than lumping them together as "tax revision" or "farm program," the 1954 list of legislative requests is not comparable to Administration programs published in past years.

3. Authorize insulation from commercial markets of up to \$2.5 billion worth of existing farm commodity surpluses, excluding them from carry-over calculations affecting price-support levels.

4. Permit rotation of perishable CCC stocks (\$ 1381 passed by Senate).

5. Extend authority for use of farm surpluses for foreign economic aid and disaster relief. Authorize use of up to \$1 billion in CCC surpluses for foreign disposal. (\$ 2475 passed by Senate in 1953.)

6. Strengthen, through provision of more funds, Agriculture Department's program for developing foreign markets.

7. Allow modernized parity to take effect as scheduled Jan. 1, 1956, for wheat, corn, cotton, and peanuts, but limit changes from old parity formula to five percentage points per year.

8. Permit flexible price supports, ranging from 75 per cent to 90 per cent of parity, to take effect -- with modifications -- on five of six "basic" commodities as scheduled for Jan. 1, 1955.

9. For sixth "basic," tobacco, continue 90 per cent of parity supports when marketing quotas are in effect.

10. Continue Secretary of Agriculture's authority to raise price supports above 90 per cent of parity when such action is required by considerations of national welfare or security.

11. For commodities under flexible supports, vary support level inversely one percentage point for each change of two percentage points in supply, except for corn, on which supports would vary inversely to supply at one-for-one ratio.

12. Authorize use of agricultural conservation program funds to control use of diverted acres.

13. Raise level of normal carry-over for corn from 10 per cent to 15 per cent of domestic use plus exports.

14. Abolish marketing quotas for corn after rest of corn program is adopted.

15. Continue discretionary price supports at up to 90 per cent of parity for non-basic feed grains.

16. Authorize no direct price supports for meat animals.

17. Continue authority for flexible supports of eggs and poultry at up to 90 per cent of parity.

18. Continue discretionary authority to buy poultry for non-commercial uses.

19. Continue existing mandatory supports (discretionary as to level) of dairy products between 75 per cent and 90 per cent of parity.

20. Repeal statutory requirements for maximum use of production restrictions before price-support levels for cotton may be lowered.

21. Replace mandatory price supports of tung nuts and honey with permissive supports.

22. Continue discretionary supports for oil seeds at levels up to 90 per cent of parity.

23. Continue authority for use of tariff funds to encourage export and domestic use of fruits and vegetables.

24. Continue and liberalize authorizations for use of marketing agreements and marketing orders for fruits and vegetables.

25. Authorize use of tariff funds to encourage export and domestic use of potatoes. (Favorable action completed, P.L. 290.)

26. Continue existing program for sugar.

27. Discontinue direct price supports for wool, substituting direct payments to producers to raise average return per pound to 90 per cent of parity, with funds for payments to come from unobligated tariff receipts on wool.

28. Continue advances to states for aid in distribution of hay in drought areas.

29. Authorize Department of Agriculture to cooperate with state and local authorities in planning and installing protective facilities on small watersheds, and to provide better conservation, development, utilization, and disposal of water.

30. Revise agricultural conservation payment program.

31. Eliminate federal contributions to tuberculosis and brucellosis indemnity payments.

32. Curtail federal quarantine operations in insect and plant disease programs.

33. Broaden geographical area in which loans for water facilities may be made, and increase loan limit.

Education And Welfare

HEALTH

1. Strengthen Public Health Service research activities.

2. Revise health and welfare grant-in-aid formulas, aiding states in inverse proportion to their financial capacity and in proportion to population. Set aside part of federal aid for projects of regional and national significance.

3. Expand vocational rehabilitation through grants to states for professional training, research, clinical facilities, community rehabilitation centers, and special workshops. States' contributions should equal federal share by 1959.

4. Expand matching grants to encourage state, local, and private preparatory surveys and construction of hospitals for chronically ill, nursing and convalescent homes, facilities for rehabilitation of the disabled, and diagnostic and treatment centers.

5. Establish limited federal reinsurance service to encourage private health insurance systems to expand their coverage.

6. Create National Commission for Health Improvement.

SOCIAL SECURITY

7. Extend Old Age and Survivors Insurance coverage to about 10 million more persons, including self-employed farmers, additional farm and domestic workers, self-employed professionals, and clergymen and members of state and local retirement systems on voluntary group basis.

8. Increase OASI benefits, raising minimum to \$30 a month, and boosting benefits to 55 per cent of first \$110 of average monthly wage, plus 20 per cent of balance.

9. Raise earnings base to \$4,200.

10. Raise limit on outside income for retired persons between 65 and 75 years of age to \$1,000 a year, with deduction of one month's benefit for each \$80 earned beyond \$1,000 a year.

11. Eliminate from computations of average monthly wages the four years of lowest earnings.

12. For workers totally disabled for extended periods, provide OASI benefits based on earnings they would have received had they worked until age 65.

13. Extend current formulas for public-assistance grants to states, pending revisions which would provide for: Progressive reduction; adoption of per capita income as standard for measuring states' financial capacity; adoption of \$55 as average maximum federal matching grant. Replace temporary increase expiring Sept. 30, 1954, with permanent formula.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE

14. Cover about 2.5 million federal civilian workers under unemployment insurance through arrangements with states and with compensation by federal government.

15. Cover under unemployment insurance about 200,000 workers in non-farm pursuits related to agriculture.

16. Cover under unemployment insurance about 3.4 million workers in 35 states employed by firms with fewer than eight on payroll.

17. Cut from three years to one year the period for qualifying for unemployment compensation experience ratings.

18. Grant federal non-interest-bearing loans to states whose earmarked reserves in Treasury for unemployment compensation are nearly exhausted, allowing four years for repayment.

19. Transfer annually to special loan account in unemployment trust fund the excess of the federal share of unemployment taxes over administrative costs of operating federal-state unemployment security program.

EDUCATION

20. Establish advisory committee on education in Office of Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare.

21. Authorize Office of Education to cooperate with states and localities in research, surveys, and demonstration projects.

22. Expand Office of Education's activities in dissemination of information.

23. Help states construct schools.

24. Sponsor national conference on education, as culmination of conferences in each state.

HOUSING

25. Authorize establishment of maximum interest rates and terms on insured and guaranteed mortgages.

26. Broaden President's authority to adjust maximum interest rates, loan-to-value ratios, and maturities of all loans and mortgages guaranteed or insured by Federal Housing Administration and Veterans Administration.

27. Reorganize Federal National Mortgage Association as a secondary market financed largely from private funds.

28. Authorize FHA to insure private credit for rehabilitation of homes in declining and obsolete neighborhoods.

29. Authorize loans and grants for conservation, rehabilitation, and renewal of neighborhood areas.

30. Modernize home-mortgage insurance program.

31. Make available loans and grants for renovation of salvable areas and elimination of non-salvable slums, with use of existing authorizations for \$700 million in loan funds and \$250 million in capital grant funds.

32. Authorize \$5 million in matching grants to states and metropolitan areas to assist planning for arresting the spread of slums.

33. Permit authority for farm housing loans to expire as scheduled June 30, 1954.

34. Raise scale of mortgage ceilings under National Housing Act, perhaps increasing maximum FHA-insurable loan on owner-occupied one-and-two-family houses from \$16,000 to \$20,000, with appropriate differentials for three- and four-family houses.

35. Liberalize maximum terms on existing homes to level comparable to terms available on new homes.

36. Increase maximum loan for repair and modernization of single-family houses from \$2,500 to \$3,000, and increase maximum term from three to five years, with comparable revisions for multiple dwellings and commercial structures.

37. Authorize FHA to insure mortgages with small down payments and long-term maturity for low-income families.

38. Pending test of new program for low-income housing (item 37), continue public housing (authorized under 1949 law) at rate of 35,000 new units annually for next four years.

39. Reorganize Housing and Home Finance Agency.

Foreign Policy

1. Consent to ratification of Mutual Defense Treaty with Republic of Korea. (Favorable action completed.)

2. Consent to ratification of International Sugar Agreement.

3. Maintain President's power of transferability of all foreign assistance funds.

4. Merge mutual military assistance funds with Defense Department's new obligational authority.

5. Give Secretary of Defense primary responsibility for administration of military assistance in accordance with policy guidance by Secretary of State.

6. Amend Atomic Energy Act to permit dissemination to allies of classified information on tactical atomic weapons.

7. Permit transfer of fissionable material to friendly nations for peacetime atomic development.

Labor

1. Require Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service to empanel local board to seek settlement of dispute when injunction is issued in collective bargaining situation.

2. Make National Labor Relations Board application for injunction in secondary boycott case discretionary.

3. Exclude from prohibitions against secondary boycott: Boycott against employer doing farmed-out work for struck employer; boycott against employer working on construction site with other employers.

4. Prohibit NLRB consideration of struck employer's petition challenging striking union's representation, limiting prohibition to about one year.

5. Prohibit NLRB, for four months after strike begins, from considering representation petition by rival union.

6. Protect union and employer from unilateral demands that their contract be reopened during its term, unless contract provides for reopening.

7. Authorize President to reconvene fact-finding board in national emergency strike to recommend strike settlement terms.

8. Permit pre-hire contracts between employers and unions in construction, amusement, and maritime industries.

9. Permit union-shop contracts requiring employees to join union within seven days of hire in construction, amusement, and maritime industries.

10. Apply common law rules of agency to employers and unions.

11. Require non-Communist affidavits from employers as well as union officials.

12. Drop entire non-Communist affidavit requirement if Congress passes legislation controlling Communist infiltration of unions.

13. Confirm and clarify labor's and management's rights to free speech.

14. After completion of Administration study, clarify federal-state jurisdiction to insure that federal law will not prevent states from dealing with labor emergencies.

15. Give employees called on strike chance to vote on the strike by secret ballot under government auspices.

16. Permit check-off of union dues during life of contract -- even if contract runs more than year -- unless revoked sooner by employee.

17. Study union welfare funds to tighten standards required before employer may contribute.

18. Simplify requirements for union financial and organizational reports.

Military And Veterans

1. Set time limit for Korean veterans to apply for unemployment compensation after discharge from service.

2. Extend through fiscal 1955 the fiscal 1954 limitation on dental treatment for noncompensable disabilities to veterans who apply within one year of discharge.

3. Liberalize armed forces fringe benefits.

4. Correct weaknesses in reserve system.

5. Strengthen continental and civil defense.

Miscellaneous And Administrative

1. Propose Constitutional amendment to grant vote to 18-year olds.

2. Cooperate with states in adoption of uniform voting standards on overseas ballots for servicemen.

3. Grant national suffrage to District of Columbia.

4. Grant home rule to District of Columbia.

5. Help finance expanded District of Columbia public works by: Increasing D. C. taxes; paying \$10 million more to D. C. annually; and authorizing \$107 million in additional interest-bearing loans to D. C. in the next 10 years, of which \$5 million would be spent in fiscal 1955.

6. Provide more funds for investigating and evaluating security information on federal employees.

7. Forfeit citizenship of those convicted of conspiring to advocate overthrowing U.S. government by force or violence.

8. Provide stronger tools -- perhaps including a law on witness immunity -- to combat subversion.

9. Grant Hawaii statehood. (House passed, 1953.)

10. Replace temporary arrangements with establishment of basic government for Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands.

11. Permit citizens of Oak Ridge, Tenn., and Richland, Wash., to buy their own homes and establish self-government.

POST OFFICE

12. Raise postal rates to yield about \$240 million in additional annual revenue.

13. Create permanent commission to set postal rates.

14. Allow Post Office to acquire modern facilities under long-term leases providing for acquisition of title.

15. Allow Post Office to correct "archaic" administrative and personnel practices, and to use more modern transportation.

CIVIL SERVICE

16. Correct inequities in overtime-pay practices.
17. Raise federal working conditions to level comparable to standards prevailing in private enterprise.
18. Add building and maintenance workers to list of those paid at rates prevailing locally in private enterprise.
19. Raise legal ceilings on appointment and promotion of federal workers.
20. Increase statutory limits on number of high-level executive and scientific positions.
21. Allow government agencies to choose employees from among top five, instead of top three, on Civil Service registers.
22. Consolidate and improve incentive-awards program.

Taxes And Economic Policy

1. Establish corporation to operate Washington National Airport.
2. Approve U.S. participation in St. Lawrence Seaway. (S 2150 passed by Senate.)
3. Authorize construction of Niagara power project on non-federal basis. (House passed, 1953.)
4. Authorize starts on 23 irrigation, water-supply, flood prevention, and navigation projects (including St. Lawrence Seaway), and resumption of work on four flood-control and river-and-harbor projects.
5. Safeguard domestic production of critical and strategic metals and minerals.
6. Pass pending legislation concerning federal grazing lands.
7. Require that Treasury be paid interest on public funds invested in Tennessee Valley Authority power facilities.
8. Require federal government to make annual payments to developers of headwater impoundments when the government benefits from impoundments.
9. Authorize Corps of Engineers and Bureau of Reclamation to cooperate with state, local, and private groups in developing water-resource projects of benefit to general public.
10. Establish uniform water resources policy.
11. Extend Renegotiation Act. House passed 1953.
12. Raise debt limit. (House passed, 1953.)
13. Consider more effective budgetary control of merchant marine operating subsidies.
14. Consider requiring users of airways facilities to share costs.
15. Authorize federal advances to state and local governments to help them plan future construction of public works.
16. Make interest-free loans to localities to help them build inventories of high-priority public works drawings and specifications.
17. Authorize \$575 million for federal aid to interstate highways and \$22.5 million for forest-highway program. (At Feb. 10 news conference, President backed highway aid boost to \$800 million annually for fiscal 1955 and 1956.)

18. Encourage -- by authorizing financial advances -- state studies of feasibility of toll roads.
19. Encourage private and public development of peaceful uses for atomic energy.

TAXES

20. Cancel scheduled half-cent cut in gasoline tax.
21. Postpone for one year scheduled April 1 cut in corporation-income tax rates.
22. Postpone scheduled April 1 cuts in excise taxes.
23. Arrange any adjustments in excises not scheduled for reduction April 1 so that total annual yield of about \$10 billion will be maintained.
24. Allow parents to claim children -- if under 18 or away at school -- as dependents for tax purposes even if children earn more than \$600 a year.
25. Allow unmarried heads of households same income-splitting privileges of married persons.
26. Eliminate requirement that dependent parents must live with persons supporting them.
27. Permit dependency exemptions for foster children and children in process of adoption.
28. Allow deductions of some child-care expenses by working widows, widowers, and mothers who provide principal family support because of husbands' incapacity.
29. Permit deduction of medical expenses in excess of three per cent of income, and up to \$2,500 for single persons and \$10,000 for families.
30. Exclude from definition of medical expenses costs of ordinary household supplies and certain indirect travel.
31. Provide that employees may not be taxed on employers' contributions to group medical and hospital insurance.
32. Exempt up to \$100 a week in sickness benefits whether benefits are paid from insured plan or directly by employers.
33. Simplify rules and allow greater discretion in establishment of pension and profit-sharing plans qualifying for special tax treatment, so long as key executives and stockholders are not specially favored.
34. Exempt value of survivors' benefits from pensioners' taxable estates upon death.
35. Tax survivors' benefits in same manner as pensioners'.
36. Tighten regulation of pension trusts.
37. Base tax treatment of annuities on life expectancy to permit tax-free recovery of cost and to avoid changes in tax status during lifetime of annuitants.
38. Exempt from recipients' taxable income first \$50 in dividends received during 1954, and first \$100 thereafter. Allow tax credit of five per cent of dividend income above exempt amount in 1954, 10 per

cent in 1955, and 15 per cent in 1956 and thereafter, the percentage credits to apply to dividends received after July 31 of each year.

39. Increase number of optional bases for estimated tax returns.

40. Exact six per cent penalty on under-estimates.

41. Change March 15 filing date for individual-income tax returns to April 15.

42. Permit larger depreciation allowances by corporations in early years of equipment and plant use through greater latitude in selection of methods for computing depreciation, so long as deductions do not exceed those available under declining-balance computation methods at double straight-line rates.

43. Allow deduction of research and development expenses on either capitalized or current basis.

44. Require government to prove, before assessing penalty taxes, that accumulations of corporate earnings are excessive and designed to avoid taxation of stockholders.

45. Simplify taxation of partnerships to eliminate complications resulting from formation and reorganization.

46. Allow partnership taxation of corporations with few stockholders, and corporation taxation of certain partnerships.

47. Simplify -- liberalizing in some respects and tightening in others -- tax treatment of corporate reorganizations and recapitalizations through revisions to: Permit tax-free rearrangements of stockholders' interests if no corporate earnings are withdrawn; prevent abuses in withdrawal of earnings through issuance and redemption of securities; prevent abuses in purchases of corporations to acquire their loss carryovers.

48. Extend loss carryback from one to two years, while continuing loss carryforward at five years.

49. Allow deduction of soil-conservation expenses up to 25 per cent of gross income.

50. Allow taxation of prepaid income as it is earned, rather than as it is received.

51. Permit deductions for accumulation of reserves for known future expenses.

52. Remove abuse of multiple surtax exemptions by multiple corporations in single enterprises.

53. Eliminate, over three-year period, penalty taxes on consolidated returns and inter-corporate dividends.

54. Tax U.S. corporations' income from foreign subsidiaries at rates 14 per cent below domestic rates.

55. Allow U.S. tax credit for foreign taxes besides income taxes, except for turnover, sales, excise, and social security taxes.

56. Eliminate over-all limitation on foreign tax credits.

57. Permit regulated investment trusts handling foreign investments to pass tax credits to stockholders.

58. Beginning in fall of 1955, require corporations to make partial advance payments -- five per cent per quarter in 1955, gradually rising to 25 per cent per quarter in 1959 -- in September and December of the taxable year.

59. Simplify provisions of the tax laws covering such administrative matters as assessments, collections, interest and penalties, and statute of limitations.

60. Generally revise, rewrite, and reorganize Internal Revenue Code.

1953 Progress

Some of the President's proposals entered 1954 with a head-start toward enactment. For example, the House passed HR 3575, a bill to admit Hawaii to statehood, in 1953.

The 184 listed Presidential recommendations have all been submitted in 1954, although some repeat legislative requests of 1953. For Congressional action last year on Mr. Eisenhower's proposals, see the 1953 Boxscore. (CQ Almanac, 1953, Vol. IX, pp. 88-89.)

ATOMIC MESSAGE

President Eisenhower's latest message, on atomic power, energy and security, was sent to Congress Feb. 17. It spells out the general requests on this topic that are outlined in the preceding pages. For his Feb. 17 message, see THE EXECUTIVE BRANCH section, which follows in this CQ WEEKLY REPORT.

Some States Make It Tough

ARMED FORCES VOTING

With the November election in the offing, Congress is hearing pleas to "help the soldiers vote." President Eisenhower, in his State of the Union message, Jan. 7, said:

"I hope that the states will cooperate with the Congress in adopting uniform standards in their voting laws that will make it possible for our citizens in the armed forces overseas to vote."

According to a CQ estimate based on Defense Department announcements, there will be about 2,352,900 members of the armed services of voting age this November (see box). How many of these are overseas is classified information not given out by the Defense Department.

What Congress can and should do to help servicemen vote has been hotly debated over the years.

WHAT CONSTITUTION SAYS

Article I, section 4 of the Constitution says: "The times, places and manner of holding elections for Senators and Representatives shall be prescribed in each state by the legislature thereof; but the Congress may at any time by law make or alter such regulations, except as to the places of choosing Senators."

Article II gives the state legislatures authority over electors for President and Vice President. Election to state offices is, of course, subject to state laws.

Since 1942 there has been in effect a servicemen's voting act which critics charge is sadly devoid of teeth. In 1944, after a nip-and-tuck battle on "states' rights," Congress enacted a law which permitted a federal ballot for servicemen in that year's election only. President Franklin D. Roosevelt, calling the bill "wholly inadequate," let it become law without his signature (CQ Almanac, Vol. I, 1945, p. 143).

Only about 30 per cent of eligible servicemen voted in 1944. The law was amended in 1946 but no provision for a federal ballot was included.

POLITICAL SCIENCE STUDY

In 1951 President Harry S. Truman asked the American Political Science Association to make a study of laws dealing with armed forces voting. The report, compiled by a nine-member committee of the

How Many Old Enough

CQ's estimate of the armed forces voting potential for November, 1954 is based on the following.

The latest available breakdown shows that on June 30, 1953, the armed forces totaled 3,510,000. Of these, 1,007,000 were under 21 (966,000 were 18 or over, 41,000 were under 18. The percentage of those under voting age was 28.7.

The Defense Department goal for armed forces personnel is 3,368,000 for June, 1954, and a drop to 3,200,000 for June, 1955. CQ has used 3,300,000 as its estimate for November, 1954. Subtracting 28.7 per cent of that figure gives a total of 2,352,900 of voting age in the coming elections. (This does not take into account servicemen from Georgia who are under 21 but eligible to vote by state law.)

Association which included Robert Cutler, now a Special Assistant to President Eisenhower, was the basis of a message Mr. Truman sent to Congress on March 28, 1952. It showed that 24 of the states did not provide adequately, in the committee's opinion, for absentee soldier voting.

Urging Congress to provide a "temporary" federal ballot for the 1952 election, Truman said Congress should exercise "its Constitutional powers to give soldiers the right to vote where the states fail to do so."

VOTING LAW STALLED

A bill sponsored by the Truman Administration was passed by the Senate on June 20, 1952, but was pigeonholed by a House Rules subcommittee (CQ Almanac, Vol. VIII, 1952, p. 205). Under the terms of that bill, a federal ballot would have been made available to servicemen from states with inadequate absentee voting laws. Rep. John W. McCormack (D Mass.) introduced the same bill (HR 7122) on Jan. 11 of this year.

Four criteria for a satisfactory state law are set out in the bill:

Provision for absentee voting by all qualified voters of the state who are serving in the armed forces

A waiver of personal appearance for registration or any other voting purpose

Acceptance of special federal post cards as valid applications for absentee ballots (The post cards are authorized under present law.)

Availability of absentee ballots for mailing to voters at least 45 days before they are to be counted. (The armed forces found during World War II that a 30-day deadline was insufficient for many overseas voters.)

Since the Political Science Association's report of early 1952, a number of states have changed their absentee voting laws. But a majority does not fulfill in all respects the criteria for an "adequate" law.

12 STATES "SATISFACTORY"

A list compiled in January, 1954, by the Defense Department (see chart, page 209) indicates that only 12 states have totally satisfactory provisions for servicemen's voting. There are 11 other states which allow 30 or more days for a ballot's round-trip from the state to the voter and back again, but which fall short of the desired 45 days.

Seven others allow less than 30 days (Minnesota has the shortest deadline -- 12 days) and six more set no specific limit. In those cases it depends on when ballots are printed and made available to state officials.

Three southern states require a voter to register in person (though Florida permits re-registration by mail). Ten others demand separate registration on a special state form.

Five eastern states do not permit absentee voting in primary elections. Two others specifically restrict voting by servicemen: New Mexico does not permit absentee voting by armed forces personnel and Texas prohibits any voting by members of the Regular Military Establishments.

PRESENT LAW

The present Servicemen's Voting Act of 1946 (amended slightly in 1950) consists in large part of recommendations by Congress to the states. They are urged to:

Permit absentee voting by members of the armed forces and merchant marine, and by civilians attached to the armed forces overseas

Waive registration by those persons

Accept the federal post card application for absentee ballots

Act speedily when ballots are requested

Adopt uniform envelopes and enclosures

Mail absentee ballots at least 45 days before any election

Give full information to federal officials 90 days in advance of elections

The Act directs federal officials to "deliver in hand" to servicemen post cards on which they may apply for absentee ballots. Officials are also to make available the voting information provided by state officials.

Attempts to influence servicemen in their votes or to poll them on their views are prohibited, but free discussion of political issues and candidates is protected.

Free postage is authorized for post cards, ballots and voting instructions.

ADMINISTRATION BILL

To carry out President Eisenhower's views, as expressed Jan. 7, the Defense Department has drafted a bill dealing with servicemen's voting. It must be approved by the Bureau of the Budget before it is sent to Capitol Hill.

In addition to Rep. McCormack's bill, Congress has before it two other bills affecting the Servicemen's Voting law. S 1654, introduced by Sen. Margaret Chase Smith (R Maine) April 6, 1953, would include wives of servicemen, merchant seamen and civilian employees overseas among those affected by the law.

HR 5177, introduced by Rep. Edna F. Kelly (D N.Y.) on May 13, 1953, would declare that armed forces personnel and members of their families living with them, and qualified to vote, shall be entitled to an absentee vote in federal elections, notwithstanding state laws on registration. It also would prohibit payment of a poll tax as a voting requirement for those persons.

The House bills are pending before the House Administration Subcommittee on Elections, headed by Rep. Albert P. Morano (R Conn.). Mrs. Smith's bill is before the Senate Rules Subcommittee on Privileges and Elections, headed by Sen. Frank A. Barrett (R Wyo.).

Absentee Voting Laws

"UNSATISFACTORY" (ACCORDING TO DEFENSE DEPARTMENT) PROVISIONS ON:

State	Registration	Time Allowed for Ballot's Round-trip	Other	State	Registration	Time Allowed for Ballot's Round-trip	Other
Ala.	Required in person at legal residence	Can be as little as 21 days		Mont.	Separate registration by special absentee application form	30 days	
Ariz.	Separate registration by special absentee application form	30 days		Neb.		24 days	
Ark.		30 days (general election); 15-20 days primaries		Nev.		SATISFACTORY	
Calif.		36 days		N.H.		21 days	No absentee voting in primaries
Colo.	Separate registration by special absentee application form	30 days		N.J.		25 days	
Conn.	Separate registration by special absentee application form		No state-wide law for primaries	N.M.			No absentee voting by Armed Forces personnel
Del.			No absentee voting in primaries	N.Y.			No absentee voting in primaries
Fla.	Initial registration in person at legal residence	Depends on when printed ballots are available to election officials	Federal postcard application not accepted	N.C.		SATISFACTORY	
Ga.	Separate registration by special absentee application form			N.D.		SATISFACTORY	
Idaho		30 days		Ohio		SATISFACTORY	
Ill.		SATISFACTORY		Okla.		More than 30 days -- depends on when printed ballots are available to election officials	
Ind.		30 days (in primaries)		Ore.		SATISFACTORY	
Iowa		SATISFACTORY		Pa.		36 days	
Kan.	Where registration is required, it must be in person for primary elections	25 days, general elections; 21 days, primaries		R.I.			No absentee voting in primaries
Ky.		Depends on when printed ballots are available to election officials		S.C.	Separate registration by special absentee application form	Depends on when printed ballots are available to election officials	
La.	Required in person at legal residence	30 days		S.D.	Separate registration by special absentee application form	No more than 20 days for primaries	
Maine		30 days (for primaries and state elections)		Tenn.		SATISFACTORY	
Md.		SATISFACTORY		Tex.		No more than 20 days between marking of ballot and its receipt by election officials	No voting by members of the Regular Military Establishment
Mass.		Less than 45 days -- depends on when printed ballots are available to election officials	No absentee voting in primaries	Utah		Depends on when printed ballots are available to election officials	
Mich.		SATISFACTORY		Vi.	Separate registration by special absentee application form	30 days	
Minn.	Separate registration by special absentee application form	12 days		Va.		SATISFACTORY	
Miss.		Depends on when printed ballots are available to election officials		Wash.		About 41 days (general elections); about 39 days (primaries)	
Mo.		SATISFACTORY		W. Va.	Separate registration by special absentee application form		
				Wis.		21 days	
				Wyo.	Separate registration by special absentee application form required in primary elections	In primaries, it depends on when printed ballots are available to election officials	

Source: Office of Armed Forces Information and Education, Department of Defense, Jan. 6, 1954.

It's Economic Insurance

WHY BILLIONS FOR RESEARCH?

As part of its program to counteract the current economic downturn, the Eisenhower Administration is stressing the importance of scientific research and development as "our surest promise of expanding economic opportunities."

In his Jan. 28 economic report to Congress, the President pointed out that research programs conducted by the federal government, industry, and non-profit institutions, have opened up new investment markets, created new products and industries, and improved existing processes and products.

The trend in research spending has shifted. In 1941, industry outlays were almost 20 per cent higher than federal spending for research. In 1953, federal expenditures accounted for about 60 per cent of the \$4 billion national total, while industry's share of all research spending was about 38 per cent. Research outlays by non-profit institutions accounted for the remaining two per cent.

The following 1941-1953 comparison prepared by the Department of Defense, shows the shift in the major source of research financing in terms of dollars.

RESEARCH EXPENDITURES

	1941	1953
National total	\$900 million	\$4 billion
Industry	\$510 million	\$1.4 billion
Federal	\$370 million	\$2.5 billion
Non-profit Institutions	\$ 20 million	\$100 million

Although the federal government finances the bulk of research, most of the actual workload is carried by industrial laboratories. Non-profit institutions, which do much of the "basic" or "pure science" research, have increased their share of the total workload from five per cent in 1941 to 11 per cent in 1953.

FEDERAL RESEARCH PROGRAMS

Federal research and development funds are allocated three ways: Almost two-thirds for the research services of industry; less than a third for research at federal facilities; the rest for research programs at non-profit institutions.

The accent on federal research spending has been on military programs - and probably will continue to be until world tensions ease. Federal research spending, which in fiscal 1940 totaled \$97 million, jumped to \$1.4 billion in fiscal 1944, with \$1.3 billion going for military research. Expenditures dropped after world-war II but were on the upsurge again by Fiscal 1950.

Here are Bureau of the Budget figures showing federal research spending on a fiscal year basis since 1950:

	Military	Total
1951	\$1,125,000,000	\$1,342,000,000
1952	1,632,000,000	1,839,000,000
1953	1,908,000,000	2,108,000,000
1954 (est.)	1,913,000,000	2,127,000,000
1955 (est.)	1,788,000,000	2,014,000,000

The 1953 total listed above is less than the Defense Department's estimate of \$2.5 billion for calendar 1953, which includes Defense funds spent but not explicitly budgeted for research.

The Defense Department handles about 66 per cent of all federal research spending, the Atomic Energy Commission 13 per cent. Twenty other government agencies and departments, including the National Science Foundation and the Department of Health, Education and Welfare, account for the remainder. Congress supplies the money for these programs through annual appropriations.

KNOWLEDGE AND USE

Research programs can be divided into these two categories:

Applied research and development -- The practical application and use of scientific knowledge for production of materials and certain processes, particularly for industrial and defense purposes.

Basic research -- The building up of scientific knowledge and principles. Sometimes called "pure" research.

At present, the stress is on "early practical applications" of science. More than 90 per cent of all current federal research spending is for applied research and development. The comparison:

	1952	1953
Basic	\$120.9 million	\$126.2 million
Applied	\$1.8 billion	\$2 billion

Despite the relatively small amounts allocated for basic research, the program is far from forgotten. President Eisenhower asked Congress for almost twice the amount appropriated in 1953 for the National Science Foundation, requesting \$14 million for fiscal 1955, compared to \$8 million appropriated for fiscal 1954.

In his budget message, the President said "additional basic research is needed to build up the fund of knowledge on which will be based the development of new crops for agriculture, new methods of safeguarding health, new tools for industry, and new weapons." He said about half of the increase in NSF funds "is needed to expand basic research."

The National Science Foundation, created in 1950, was assigned the primary tasks of trying to work out a national science policy and of promoting and supporting basic research and scientific education.

In 1945, Dr. Vannevar Bush, head of the wartime Office of Scientific Research and Development, urged establishment of a permanent peacetime science agency. In 1947, Congress approved a bill creating the National Science Foundation, but President Truman vetoed the measure because, he said, it contained administrative weaknesses. (CQ Almanac Vol. III, 1947, p. 577).

Legislation setting up the Foundation was finally enacted in 1950 (P.L. 507, 81st Congress). In addition to outlining the work program for the NSF, the 1950 bill put a \$15 million limit on annual appropriations for the Foundation. (CQ Almanac Vol. VI, 1950, pp. 183-186).

In 1953, to allow the foundation to build up its basic research work, Congress passed a bill (S 977-P.L. 223) removing the limit on annual appropriations for the NSF. An initial step in expanding the NSF basic research program is a plan to transfer certain Defense Department basic research programs to the Foundation.

NON-PROFIT INSTITUTIONS

Much of the basic research work currently in progress is being done by non-profit institutions such as colleges, universities, hospitals, and privately controlled independent research organizations.

In a comprehensive report on federal funds spent for research at non-profit institutions, the National Science Foundation said that \$294.4 million was distributed among 395 institutions in fiscal 1951, and \$338 million went to 427 institutions in fiscal 1952.

Educational institutions received 87 per cent of the fiscal 1952 total, while independent research organizations got 10 per cent, hospitals one per cent, and miscellaneous organizations two per cent. Twenty per cent of the total going to non-profit institutions was for basic research.

The accompanying chart provides a state-by-state breakdown of nonprofit institutions and the federal funds they received in two recent years.

Federal Funds For Research

(To nonprofit institutions**, fiscal 1951 and 1952)
DOLLARS FIGURES ARE IN THOUSANDS

Region and State	1952			1951	
	Rank* (1)	No. of Institutions (2)	Total \$ Rec'd (3)	No. of Institutions (4)	Total \$ Rec'd (5)
New England	4	50	\$ 44,876	47	\$ 50,486
Maine	40	2	385	2	252
New Hampshire	38	3	416	3	266
Vermont	47	1	235	1	106
Massachusetts	3	35	40,523	31	45,590
Rhode Island	27	3	1,139	2	1,039
Connecticut	18	6	2,178	8	3,153
Middle Atlantic	2	138	81,640	128	67,843
New York	4	71	40,026	63	31,648
New Jersey	10	11	4,481	9	5,105
Pennsylvania	7	31	11,537	29	11,353
Delaware	43	1	297	2	240
Maryland	5	6	20,185	6	14,285
Dist. of Col.	9	17	4,830	18	4,946
West Virginia	44	1	284	1	266
Southeast	5	48	13,512	44	12,223
Virginia	28	6	1,138	3	1,275
North Carolina	16	5	2,407	6	2,675
South Carolina	35	4	554	3	378
Georgia	20	5	1,953	5	1,604
Florida	25	6	1,249	6	1,279
Kentucky	33	2	687	3	539
Tennessee	17	9	2,236	7	1,769
Alabama	29	5	1,043	5	756
Mississippi	37	2	420	2	420
Arkansas	34	1	619	1	585
Louisiana	26	3	1,206	3	941
Southwest	6	21	6,985	18	6,155
Oklahoma	31	3	822	2	584
Texas	11	12	4,184	10	4,001
New Mexico	21	5	1,783	4	1,344
Arizona	49	1	196	2	226
Central	3	74	80,563	68	76,561
Ohio	6	19	12,568	21	12,627
Indiana	15	5	3,275	3	3,085
Illinois	2	23	43,095	20	43,193
Michigan	8	9	6,110	9	6,495
Wisconsin	22	3	1,780	2	1,706
Minnesota	12	3	4,140	3	3,134
Iowa	13	4	4,063	3	3,366
Missouri	14	8	3,534	7	2,975
Northwest	7	27	5,725	27	4,770
North Dakota	42	2	320	2	195
South Dakota	45	2	243	2	225
Nebraska	36	2	457	2	298
Kansas	30	6	1,004	6	894
Montana	46	3	237	3	228
Idaho	48	2	206	2	176
Wyoming	50	1	196	1	196
Colorado	23	5	1,676	6	1,246
Utah	24	4	1,386	3	1,312
Far West	1	41	103,055	33	74,959
Washington	19	5	2,084	4	1,700
Oregon	32	5	737	4	541
Nevada	51	1	184	1	122
California	1	30	100,050	24	72,596
Outlying Parts	8	4	905	4	801
Alaska	39	1	387	1	210
Hawaii	52	1	184	1	189
Puerto Rico	41	2	334	2	402
Total	---	403	\$337,261	369	\$293,818

* Includes Funds for Research Centers

** Excludes Foreign Institutions

Source: National Science Foundation



LOBBYIST REGISTRATIONS

A Canadian nickel firm, which feels a current Congressional proposal would discourage foreign investment, has engaged two Washington, D.C., lawyers to keep tabs on the proposal and represent the company's interest. The registrants were among 10 who filed Feb. 9-15 under the Federal Regulation of Lobbying Act.

JOEL BARLOW, 701 Union Trust Building, Washington, D.C.

Joel Barlow, a member of Covington and Burling law firm, registered Feb. 12 as a representative of International Nickel Company of Canada, Ltd., 25 King Street, W., Toronto, Ontario, Canada.

Barlow explained on his registration form that the principal business of the company is to mine, smelt, refine and sell nickel, copper and associated metals. He said he would be active in the company's behalf "through the present session of Congress at least."

Barlow said his employer was interested in "current revenue revision," specifically proposals aimed toward eliminating "double" taxation of corporate dividends.

The House Ways and Means Committee Jan. 14 approved a proposal that stockholders pay no annual income taxes on dividends up to \$50 received in taxable years to 1955, and then that a personal income tax exemption be allowed for dividends up to \$100.

The Committee also approved a plan to allow percentage deductions on dividends at increasing rates up to 15 per cent. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 60.)

Barlow told CQ these proposed exclusions and credits would apply only to dividends received from domestic corporations, and "we are interested in having exclusions and credits extended to dividends received from corporations organized in foreign countries."

As the proposal now stands, Barlow said, "It is not good for Canadian-American relations. It would discourage citizens from making investments in Canada."

The exact compensation Barlow will receive as agent for the Canadian firm "has not been finally fixed and will be based primarily on the time spent," Barlow stated on his registration form.

Barlow in the past has registered as agent for Northwest Horticultural Council (Feb. 15, 1948), National Association of Mutual Savings Banks (1950), and National Machine Tool Builders Association (Nov. 27, 1953).

JOHN T. SAPIENZA, 701 Union Trust Building, Washington, D.C.

John T. Sapienza also registered Feb. 12 as an agent for International Nickel Company of Canada, Ltd. He, too, is with the law firm of Covington and Burling.

Sapienza listed the same information on his registration as Barlow did. He registered under the lobby law in 1950 as an agent for National Association of Mutual Savings Banks.

MUSIC PUBLISHERS' ASSOCIATION OF THE UNITED STATES, INC., 3 East 71st Street, New York City.

A registration for the Music Publishers' Association was filed with the House File Clerk's Office Feb. 12. It was signed by Leonard Feist, president of the trade association.

Feist said his group was interested in amendment of Postal laws and regulations insofar as the rates are applicable to sheet music.

He stated expenses anticipated for travel and living costs for witnesses and representatives of the association would be \$5,000.

C. B. HEINEMANN, JR., 740 11th Street, N.W., Washington, D.C.

C. B. Heinemann, Jr., who has registered in the past for meat packers, filed Feb. 12 for Omaha Live Stock Exchange and Omaha Live Stock Traders Exchange, both groups located at Exchange Building, Omaha Stock Yards, Omaha, Neb.

He said he would be concerned with matters of interest to the livestock and meat industry. He stated his employer is at present in favor of a bill (S 2404) to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to require bonds from packers under provisions of the Packers and Stockyards Act.

Heinemann said anticipated expenses are "very small." He listed compensation at \$2,100. In 1951 he registered for Eastern Meat Packers Association and National Independent Meat Packers Association.

JAMES C. MOORE, 1026 17th St., N.W., Washington, D.C.

James C. Moore, a lawyer, filed Feb. 12 for National Automobile Dealers Association, 1026 17th St., N.W., Washington, D.C.

He said the trade association of franchised auto and truck dealers was interested in any legislation affecting retail car and truck dealers. Only a "small part" of his duties, he said, relate to legislative interests and "no specific portion" of his compensation is paid for such duties. Expenses are "indefinite," he added.

Other agents, who have registered for the Association in the past include: Rufus C. Poole (1949), Lambert St. Clair (1947), and Charles J. Farrington (1950).

NATIONAL AUTOMOBILE DEALERS ASSOCIATION,
1026 17th St., N.W., Washington, D.C.

A registration signed by Frederick J. Bell, executive vice president, was filed Feb. 12 for the National Automobile Dealers Association.

Bell stated that one full-time employee "will devote a small part of his time to legislative activities." He said expenses would be "indefinite."

CLARENCE C. KLOCKSIN, 1420 Mt. Vernon Blvd., Alexandria, Va.

Clarence C. Klocksins, who listed himself as legislative counsel, registered Feb. 11 for the National Board of Fire Underwriters, 85 John St., New York City. This is an association of about 200 stock fire insurance companies in this country, according to his registration.

He said he would represent this group during the second (present) session of the 83rd Congress. He stated: "I will make reports to my employer on the introduction, status and progress of legislation...affecting the business of fire insurance."

Klocksins said he does not anticipate any expenses. He said he would receive a \$5,000 fee for this session.

SULLIVAN, BERNARD, SHEA AND KENNEY, 804 Ring Building, Washington, D.C.

The law firm of Sullivan, Bernard, Shea and Kenney registered Feb. 10 for what was described on the registration as "an informal group, now being formed, of companies affected by the proposed revenue revision of 1954."

The registration said the group of companies was interested in proposed revisions in the Internal Revenue Code. Anticipated expenses for telephone and telegraph were listed as "not to exceed \$50." Additional compensation, it was said, would "not exceed \$25,000."

Bernard told CQ the companies he represents all have something in common in that they have subsidiaries --branches in other states. Bernard said he did not know just how many companies had joined the group, but he added many of the firms were drug companies or dry goods firms.

This law firm also registered in 1951 without listing a specific employer. Bernard told CQ "some of the same companies" represented then are in the newly formed group. In 1951 there were some 60 to 70 firms represented, he said. What the groups will be interested in this year is progress of House Ways and Means Committee proposals on consolidated tax returns and inter-corporate dividends, Bernard said.

CLAUDE C. WILD, JR., 1625 K St., Washington, D.C.

Claude C. Wild, Jr., attorney, registered Feb. 10 as agent for Mid-Continental Oil and Gas Association. All legislative matters that concern the oil and gas industries will interest the Association, he said. Re-

muneration is contingent on services rendered, Wild stated. He first registered for the Mid-Continental Association on Jan. 10, 1950.

CHARLES D. HAMEL, LEE I. PARK, FULLER HOLLOWAY, 1000 Shoreham Building, Washington, D.C.

Hamel, Park and Holloway, members of the law firm of Hamel, Park and Saunders filed Feb. 10 for New York Water Service Corporation, 132 West 43rd St., New York City.

The firm is engaged for one year on a "reasonable fee basis" with "nominal" expenses anticipated, it was said. The Corporation is interested in the current proposed revision of the Internal Revenue Code.

In the past the law firm has registered as agent for Toilet Goods Association, Inc. (Feb. 3, 1948), and M. H. Sherman Company, Los Angeles (1950).

PRESSURE POINTS

VFW SUBVERSIVES CHECK

The Veterans of Foreign Wars Feb. 17 voted to establish a Washington, D. C. office to keep track of "persons or organizations" who are "engaged in subversive or un-American activities."

The VFW also reaffirmed its stand that its individual members should report suspected Communists to the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

In connection with the establishment of the D.C. office, VFW leaders voted to hire a full-time director to handle such activities. One of his duties would be to keep posts informed on subversive organizations and persons, as reported by various government agencies or Congressional committees.

The VFW also reasserted its stand for outlawing the Communist Party -- a stand it has held since 1946

COST OF REA

There is \$145 million "discrepancy" between the figures used by Secretary of Agriculture Ezra Taft Benson and those used by Ancher Nelsen, head of the Rural Electrification Administration, as to the "cost" of the REA program, according to the Feb. 12 "Weekly Report of the National Farmers Union."

The Farmers Union said that Nelsen, in his recent annual report, stated that the government made a net gain on its REA lending operations of \$45.5 million from the beginning of the program in 1935 to June 30, 1953.

However, the Farmers Union reported, "a far different picture -- showing a total net cost to the government of \$99 million for REA during the same period -- was presented to the Senate Agriculture Committee by Secretary Benson at hearings on President Eisenhower's sliding scale price support plan recently."



(FEB. 12 - 18)

floor action

TIMBER BILL RECOMMITTED

The House Feb. 17 voted 226-161 to recommit a bill (HR 4646) dealing with national forests. Conservationists and wildlife organizations generally had opposed the measure. (For voting, see chart page 218.)

The measure would have permitted timberland owners operating on a "sustained-yield" basis to receive timber rights on federal lands, instead of money, if their private lands were requisitioned by the government. An amendment adopted on a 76-58 teller vote specified that title to the federal lands would not be transferred to the private lumbermen. The bill declared that land in national parks, wildlife refuges and developed recreation areas, among others, could not be transferred to private owners.

The sponsor of HR 4646, Rep. Harris Ellsworth (R Ore.), opened debate Feb. 16 with the statement that the bill would not "bail out the big interests" but would help lumber mill employees who would be thrown out of work if private lands were taken by the government for cash. He also said the bill would help the long-range forestry problem by encouraging lumber operations on "a sustained-yield basis instead of on a cut-out-and-get-out basis." (The sustained-yield program provides for replenishing timber and cutting trees as they mature.)

CALLED GIVEAWAY?

The opposition was led by Lee Metcalf (D Mont.), aided by Leon H. Gavin (R Pa.), Jack B. Brooks (D Tex.), and others. Gavin said the bill, despite committee amendments proposed, "is still aimed at the national forests." Brooks said qualifications in the bill excluded "everyone except large timberland owners" and that it would transfer forest land operated for multiple use, such as watershed protection, recreation and grazing, "to a single use, timber production."

Ray J. Madden (D Ind.), mentioning opposition to the bill by wildlife and conservation societies, called it "another well-concealed giveaway." Melvin Price (D Ill.) said it contained a "big loophole" that would benefit large timber-owners -- a provision giving the final decision on the transfer of public land not to the Forest Service but to the "land-taking agency," which would usually be the Army Engineers or Reclamation Bureau, he said.

Wesley A. D'Ewart (R Mont.) said the bill's purpose was "to prevent federal lands acquisition from interfering with sustained-yield timber operations" and that it would benefit mainly communities in the South. Russell V. Mack (R Wash.) said he supported the bill because he was opposed to the government's "grabbing more and more land from private owners."

HR 4646 had been reported by the House Interior Committee on July 27, 1953, and the Rules Committee had granted a rule on it July 29. But, Ellsworth explained, criticism raised against it at the Rules hearing led him

to revise the bill during Congress adjournment. On Feb. 4, 1954, the Interior Committee had filed a supplemental report (H Rept. 972, part 2) recommending further amendments. The House adopted the rule on the bill Feb. 16 by a 117-52 standing vote.

Voting on the bill took place Feb. 17. Two amendments to the committee amendment were accepted by voice vote. Another amendment by Metcalf requiring a survey of the value of the lands to be acquired and transferred was approved on a 73-71 standing vote.

Metcalf's amendment transferring timber rights, but not the title, to private owners was opposed by Ellsworth and D'Ewart as destroying "the whole purpose" of the bill. Metcalf said the amendment would protect the owner's "constant supply of timber but the Forest Service will have jurisdiction over the land for all other multiple-purpose uses." It was adopted by a teller vote of 76-58.

Metcalf then moved to recommit the bill to the Interior Committee. His motion was successful by a roll-call margin of 226-161.

AMENDMENTS ACCEPTED

Lee Metcalf (D Mont.) -- Include national forest lands being operated on a sustained-yield program among those excluded from the transfer provisions. Voice vote.

Metcalf -- Prohibit transfer of title to federal lands assigned private owners under the bill. Standing vote, 62-53; teller vote, 76-58.

William M. Colmer (D Miss.) -- Require approval of the National Forest Conservation Commission in the selection of public land for transfer. Voice.

Metcalf -- Provide for survey and appraisal of value of lands to be acquired and transferred. Standing, 73-71.

Group Pressures

HR 4646 was of interest to a number of national organizations. Congressmen favoring recommitment said that wildlife and conservation groups had asked for further hearings to present their views.

Opposition groups listed by Rep. Price were the Wildlife Management Institute; National Parks Association; Izaak Walton League; Wilderness Society; Emergency Commission on Natural Resources; National Wildlife Federation; Independent Forest Farmers Association; National Audubon Society; Sierra Club; Nature Conservancy; Forest Conservation Society; and Outdoor Writers Association.

Rep. Ellsworth said his bill had the support of the American Forestry Association and Price said that another supporter was the National Association of

Lumber Manufacturers. Rep. Howard W. Smith (D Va.) charged that the Forestry Service had "turned its lobby loose on the Members of Congress to try and defeat this bill."

The measure had the support of the Interior Department. The Agriculture Department, which had voiced its opposition to the original wording, did not take a pro-or-con position on the 1954 amended version.

BRICKER AMENDMENT

Consideration of the Bricker amendment continued. The Senate agreed by roll-call votes to the three-part amendment - sponsored by the Republican leadership and acceptable to the Administration -- to S J Res 1, Sen. John W. Bricker's (R Ohio) proposed Constitutional amendment to curb the power to make and implement treaties and other international agreements. (For voting, see chart, page 220, for prior action, see CQ Weekly Report, p. 183.)

Feb. 12, with the Senate in recess, Majority Leader William F. Knowland (R Calif.) disclosed that Attorney General Herbert Brownell, Jr., had sent him a memo stating objections to new language proposed by Sen. Walter F. George (D Ga.) in response to Administration criticism of his substitute for S J Res 1.

Feb. 13, Sen. Thomas C. Hennings, Jr. (D Mo.) asked Brownell to make his objections public, and urged him not to compromise but to reject any amendment on treaties. Feb. 16, Knowland promised to make the memo public.

62-20 ROLL CALL

Feb. 15, the Senate agreed to the first of the leadership's series of amendments, sponsored by Sens. Homer Ferguson (R Mich.), Knowland, Eugene D. Millikin (R Colo.), and Leverett Saltonstall (R Mass.). (CQ Weekly Report, p. 154.) Agreement was by roll-call vote, 62-20. The amended section would provide for invalidation of a treaty or other international agreement which "conflicts" with the Constitution.

As reported by the Judiciary Committee, Section 1 of S J Res 1 would nullify any treaty in conflict with the Constitution. Since the Republican leadership proposed to delete a section which would apply to agreements all limitations imposed on treaties, the words "or other international agreement" were added to Section 1, making it identical to Section 1 of the George substitute: "A provision of a treaty or other international agreement which conflicts with this Constitution shall not be of any force or effect."

Hennings, criticizing the George substitute, warned against elevating non-treaty agreements to the "dignity and status" of treaties. He said Presidents might be encouraged to by-pass the treaty process and use non-treaty agreements. Treaties, he pointed out, must be approved by two-thirds vote in the Senate, where all states have equal representation. The Ferguson amendments and the George substitute, Hennings said, would make agreements just as effective as treaties and would permit their implementation by majority votes in Senate

and House. Thus, he said, the influence of less populous states would be diluted.

(George and his supporters contend that court decisions already have elevated agreements to the status of treaties.)

Hennings criticized the George substitute as vague in its use of the term "internal law." The substitute would require Congressional action before agreements could take effect as internal law. The Missourian contended that the George substitute would not have affected the outcome of the "Pink case," which arose out of U.S. recognition of Soviet Russia.

George partially bases his argument for his substitute on a case involving Louis H. Pink, then New York state insurance commissioner, and disposition of funds posted in New York, before the Russian revolution, by a Russian insurance company. The Supreme Court decision, based on a letter of agreement from the Soviet, required Pink to turn the money over to the U.S. government instead of to American policyholders and creditors.)

PROCEDURE CALLED DANGEROUS

After the roll-call vote, the Senate proceeded to a second Ferguson amendment, to require roll-call votes when the Senate decides whether to consent to ratification of a treaty.

Sen. Herbert H. Lehman (D N.Y.), who had introduced a measure (S Res 145) to require roll-call votes on treaties through an amendment to the Senate rules, opposed the Ferguson amendment because "it would be a highly dangerous thing...to attempt to write an amendment to the Constitution...on the floor..." Knowland replied that the Ferguson proposal was not "new."

Sen. J. W. Fulbright (D Ark.) charged that "the only real purpose of inserting" the non-controversial amendment was to "try to give an otherwise objectionable amendment (S J Res 1) some strength..." He and others said the roll-call requirement should be in a Senate rule, not a Constitutional amendment. Ferguson replied that a Senate rule can be suspended by unanimous consent.

PARLIAMENTARY TANGLE

At first, Ferguson worded his amendment to delete two sections of S J Res 1 while adding the roll-call provision. When he requested unanimous consent to modify his amendment -- confining it to the roll-call issue and leaving deletions for later action -- the Senate got into a parliamentary snarl.

In the face of objections to Ferguson's request, Knowland requested unanimous consent to withdraw the amendment. When consent was granted, the majority leader reintroduced the roll-call amendment without the provision for deleting two sections of S J Res 1. Knowland's amendment became the pending question.

Fulbright and Sen. Warren G. Magnuson (D Wash.) had asked Ferguson to change his amendment to require roll calls on agreements, too, but Ferguson refused.

Later Magnuson sought to amend the Knowland version to apply to agreements, or to accomplish the same purpose with a substitute. He was ruled out of order both times. The chair ruled that his amendment was an amendment in the third degree.

During one exchange, Fulbright sought official recognition of the fact that Senate business -- including consent to ratification of treaties -- often is conducted in the absence of a quorum. The chair refused to recognize the situation "on the record."

Feb. 16, the Senate agreed to the roll-call amendment by a 72-16 roll-call vote. Bricker said the amendment would solidify the greater dignity of treaties, discouraging excessive use of non-treaty agreements. Magnuson offered a new amendment -- in the form of a separate section -- to require roll-call votes on agreements as well as treaties.

"WHICH" CLAUSE

The Senate next took up the last of Ferguson's series of amendments, which would delete the "which clause" and add a clause to Article VI, Section 2, of the Constitution. The new clause would provide that no treaty may be the supreme law of the land unless "made in pursuance of" the Constitution.

Sen. Wayne Morse (I Ore.) said the amendment's meaning was unclear. He objected to its retroactivity, warning that it might aid those who wish the U.S. to withdraw from the United Nations.

Sen. Edward J. Thye (R Minn.) Feb. 4 had said the "pursuance" clause might be interpreted to mean that, to be valid as internal law, treaties and their implementing legislation would have to carry into effect provisions of the Constitution.

Ferguson said his amendment merely would forbid treaties "repugnant" to the Constitution, not treaties concerning matters outside Congress' delegated powers. Replying to contentions that the "pursuance" amendment would duplicate the section on treaties and agreements in conflict with the Constitution, Ferguson said the "pursuance" section was needed because otherwise Article VI would contradict the conflict provision.

He said his amendment would prevent: Delegation of executive, legislative, or judicial powers to international organizations; deprivation of citizens' rights or freedoms by treaty; delegation of criminal jurisdiction to international courts.

Feb. 17, the Senate agreed to the "pursuance" amendment by roll-call vote, 44-43.

Knowland told the Senate the Ferguson-Knowland-Millikin-Saltonstall amendments, but no other proposals which had been offered, were "acceptable" to the President. Hennings said it was "disconcerting...to hear... that the President now says he is for what he apparently at one time suggested he was against."

The pending question became Bricker's variation of the George substitute. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 155.) It

would require Congressional legislation before an international agreement or treaty could take effect as internal law. The requirement for implementation of treaties could be waived by two-thirds vote of the Senate. The "which clause" would be deleted.

Off the floor, Bricker said he would support the George substitute if the Senate should reject his amendment in its latest form.

AMENDMENTS AGREED TO

Homer Ferguson (R Mich.), William F. Knowland (R Calif.), Eugene D. Millikin (R Colo.), Leverett Saltonstall (R Mass.) -- Provide that a provision of an international agreement, as well as of a treaty, which conflicts with the Constitution shall not be of any force or effect. Roll call, 62-20, Feb. 15.

Ferguson, Knowland, Millikin, Saltonstall (as reintroduced by Knowland) -- Require that Senate consent to ratification of treaties be by roll-call vote. Roll call, 72-16, Feb. 16.

Ferguson, Knowland, Millikin, Saltonstall -- Delete the "which clause" and add a section to Article VI, Clause 2, of the Constitution to require that all treaties must be "in pursuance of" the Constitution. Roll call, 44-43, Feb. 17.

TREASURY, POSTAL FUNDS

By voice vote and without amendment, the House Feb. 18 passed the Treasury-Post Office Appropriation bill (HR 7893) for fiscal 1955 with \$3,333,241,600 in appropriations for the two Departments. It was the first of the fiscal 1955 money bills to clear the House.

The total was \$5,541,400 or less than two tenths of one per cent, under President Eisenhower's request, and \$50,491,150 less than fiscal 1954 appropriations for the Departments.

The House Appropriations Committee had reported the measure (H Rept. 1200) Feb. 16. All its recommendations were left intact and no amendments were offered during floor consideration Feb. 18.

The House allotted \$577,855,600 for the Treasury Department. This was \$927,400 below the Administration request for \$578,783,000, and \$34,145,400 less than the amount appropriated for fiscal 1954. Breakdown on House-approved funds for the Treasury in the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1954:

Office of the Secretary	\$ 2,600,000
Bureau of Accounts	17,048,700
Bureau of the Public Debt	44,997,300
Office of the Treasurer	15,499,000
Bureau of Customs	39,996,300
Internal Revenue Service	265,912,000
Bureau of Narcotics	2,770,000
U.S. Secret Service	3,418,000
Bureau of the Mint	4,450,000
Coast Guard	181,164,300
TOTAL, TREASURY	\$577,855,600

The House voted \$2,755,386,000 in appropriations for the Post Office Department -- \$4,614,000 less than the President sought, and \$16,345,750 under comparable fiscal 1954 appropriations.

The Committee noted in its report that the anticipated postal deficit for fiscal 1955 was \$329 million. Postal revenues for fiscal 1955 were estimated at \$2,431,000,000.

Funds approved by the House for the Department in fiscal 1955:

Administration	\$ 20,000,000
Operations	1,899,776,000
Transportation	702,219,000
Finance	8,501,000
Facilities	124,890,000
TOTAL, POST OFFICE	\$2,755,386,000

UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES

The House acted Feb. 12 to defend the right of its Un-American Activities Committee to hold hearings on Communism in Detroit, Mich.

In a resolution (H Res 441) the House authorized Chairman Chauncey W. Reed (R Ill.) of the Judiciary Committee to challenge the jurisdiction of a Michigan U.S. District Court to consider petitions filed by Bolza Baxter, Detroit, asking for an injunction to prevent the Un-American Activities Committee from holding the hearings and subpoenaing Baxter.

The resolution, adopted unanimously by voice vote, also approved the appearances Feb. 15 of Rep. Harold H. Velde (R Ill.), Chairman, and Rep. Kit Clardy (R Mich.), a member, of the Un-American Activities Committee in response to summons.

PENSION PLAN

The House Feb. 17 accepted a conference report (H Rept. 1201, filed Feb. 16) on a bill (S 2175) liberalizing retirement benefits for Congressmen and legislative employees. There was no debate and Rep. Harold C. Hagen (R Minn.) said the measure arrived at in conference "contains no basis for any criticism whatever." The Senate had not yet acted.

Provisions that dealt with Congressmen would:

Keep the present rate of contribution to the retirement fund (6 per cent of annual salary) but changed the basis of computing average salary on which annuities are paid, to start with the salary of Aug. 2, 1946

Stated that salary should be figured as the total compensation subject to taxation (thus including the \$2,500 expense allowance made taxable in 1953 -- for background on Congressmen's salaries, see CQ Weekly Report, p. 5)

Permit Members who retire at age 60 after 10 years service to collect annuities, which would be reduced by one fourth of one per cent for each month the Member's age is under 62 -- the age for a full annuity

Give up to five years of credit for military service, whether served before or after a Member's election to Congress.

Other provisions dealt with withdrawing contributions from the fund and the payment of annuities to widows and dependents. The remainder of the bill spelled out provisions dealing with retirement pay for the employees of the legislative branch.

The bill originally was passed by the Senate on July 17, 1953, and, in considerably revised form by the House, Feb. 2, 1954 (CQ Weekly Report, p. 157, for 1953 action, see CQ Almanac, Vol. IX, 1953, p. 333.)

BEESON APPROVED

The Senate Feb. 18 confirmed the nomination of Albert C. Beeson for a one-year term as member of the National Labor Relations Board (CQ Weekly Report, p. 188.) Approval came on a 45-42 roll-call vote, with three Democrats voting with the majority, one Republican and Sen. Wayne Morse (I Ore.) voting in the minority. (For voting, see chart, page 220.)

Beeson had been the center of a "conflict-of-interests". Democrats on the Labor and Public Welfare Committee charged he had not severed all connections with the Food, Machinery and Chemical Corporation, San Jose, Calif. The Committee Feb. 17 received a copy of Beeson's resignation from the firm, including a renunciation of all pension rights, upon "taking the oath of office."

Chairman H. Alexander Smith (R N.J.) of the Labor and Public Welfare Committee told the Senate there had been "no intention to deceive" the Committee on Beeson's part. Smith said he felt Beeson was "confused" in testimony on a number of matters and was "in many ways a poor witness."

Sen. Wayne Morse (I Ore.) told Smith that "the unanswerable fact" was that six (Democratic) Senators who heard the testimony, said they did not have "confidence in the veracity, reliability and integrity of the nominee." Smith countered that Beeson's declared belief in the "soundness... of the Taft-Hartley law" appeared to be the basis for opposition to his appointment.

Sen. Herman Welker (R Idaho) described Labor Committee Democrats as "sharp-shooting Senators." But Sen. Matthew M. Neely (D W. Va.) said Beeson was a man "utterly destitute of veracity" who would not get "five votes (for confirmation)" if all Senators "took the trouble to read the testimony." Neely pleaded with colleagues to "help me protect President Eisenhower against the disgrace of putting a man on the NLRB who lied five times."

In a formal report (part 2, Exec. Rept. 3) to the Senate Feb. 17, the seven Labor Committee Republicans said Beeson's letter of resignation made him "eminently qualified" to serve and "completely dissipated" the "alleged conflict of interest."

House Vote: Timberlands Exchange

Signers: Arabian Arms Aid

5. Timberlands Exchange (HR 4646). Prevent federal acquisition of private lands from interfering with sustained-yield timber operations by permitting the transfer of public lands to timbermen in lieu of cash compensation. METCALF (D Mont.) motion to recommit bill to the Interior and Insular Affairs Committee. Agreed to, 226-161, Feb. 17. (See story, p. 214.)

A. Signers of a letter to Secretary of State John Foster Dulles declaring continued support of programs of economic assistance to peoples of the Near East and expressing fear that Near East stability and unity may be jeopardized by the inauguration of major programs of military assistance to any of the Near East Arab states. The 29 signers of the Feb. 7 letter are indicated by ✓. (See story, CQ Weekly Report, p. 193.)

TOTAL		5	REPUBLICAN		5	DEMOCRAT		5
YEAS		226	YEAS		66	YEAS		159
NAYS		161	NAYS		126	NAYS		35
5 A		5 A		5 A		5 A		5 A
ALABAMA								
3 Andrews (D)	Y	5 Patterson (R)	X	2 Halleck (R)	N	12 McCormack (D)	Y	✓
9 Battle (D)	Y	AL Sadiak (R)	N	6 Harden (R)	Y	9 Nicholson (R)	N	
1 Boykin (D)	N	2 Seely-Brown (R)	Y	10 Harvey (R)	N	11 O'Neill (D)	Y	
7 Elliott (D)	Y	DELAWARE		1 Madden (D)	Y	3 Philbin (D)	Y	
2 Grant (D)	Y	AL Warburton (R)	N	8 Merrill (R)	N	5 Rogers (R)	N	
8 Jones (D)	Y	FLORIDA		9 Wilson (R)	Y	13 Wigglesworth (R)	N	
5 Rains (D)	Y	2 Bennett (D)	Y	IOWA		MICHIGAN		
4 Roberts (D)	Y	1 Campbell (D)	Y	5 Cunningham (R)	Y	12 Bennett (R)	Y	
6 Selden (D)	Y	7 Haley (D)	?	6 Dolliver (R)	N	8 Bentley (R)	N	
ARIZONA		5 Herlong (D)	Y	3 Gross (R)	Y	10 Cederberg (R)	?	
2 Patten (D)	N	4 Lantaff (D)	Y	8 Hoeven (R)	N	6 Clardy (R)	?	
1 Rhodes (R)	N	6 Matthews (D)	N	7 Jensen (R)	N	18 Dondero (R)	N	
ARKANSAS		6 Rogers (D)	N	4 LeCompte (R)	N	5 Ford (R)	?	
1 Gathings (D)	N	3 Sikes (D)	Y	1 Martin (R)	?	4 Hoffman (R)	Y	
4 Harris (D)	N	GEORGIA		2 Taile (R)	Y	11 Knox (R)	N	
5 Hays (D)	Y	10 Brown (D)	Y	KANSAS		2 Meader (R)	N	
2 Mills (D)	?	4 Camp (D)	Y	3 George (R)	Y	3 Shafer (R)	Y	
6 Norrell (D)	N	2 Pilcher (D)	Y	5 Hope (R)	N	9 Thompson (R)	Y	
3 Trimble (D)	Y	5 Davis (D)	Y	1 Miller (D)	✓	7 Wolcott (R)	N	
CALIFORNIA		3 Forrester (D)	Y	4 Rees (R)	N	Detroit—Wayne County		
7 Allen (R)	N	9 Landrum (D)	Y	2 Scrivner (R)	N	15 Dingell (D)	✓	✓
13 Bramblett (R)	N	7 Lanham (D)	Y	6 Smith (R)	N	18 Lesinski (D)	?	
6 Condon (D)	Y	1 Preston (D)	N	KENTUCKY		1 Machrowicz (D)	Y	
2 Engle (D)	N	6 Vinson (D)	Y	4 Chelf (D)	?	17 Oakman (R)	N	
10 Gubser (R)	?	8 Wheeler (D)	N	8 Golden (R)	N	13 O'Brien (D)	Y	
14 Hagen (D)	✓	IDAHO		1 Gregory (D)	Y	14 Rabaut (D)	Y	
12 Hunter (R)	N	2 Budge (R)	N	7 Perkins (D)	Y	MINNESOTA		
11 Johnson (R)	N	1 Pfost (D)	Y	3 Robison (R)	N	7 Andersen (R)	N	
4 Mailliard (R)	Y	ILLINOIS		5 Spence (D)	Y	1 Andresen (R)	N	
6 Miller (D)	Y	16 Allen (R)	N	6 Watts (D)	Y	8 Blatnik (D)	Y	
3 Moss (D)	Y	17 Arends (R)	N	2 Natcher (D)	Y	9 Hagen (R)	N	
29 Phillips (R)	N	25 Bishop (R)	Y	LOUISIANA		5 Judd (R)	Y	
1 Scudder (R)	N	19 Chipfield (R)	Y	2 Boggs (D)	Y	6 Marshall (D)	Y	
5 Shelley (D)	Y	21 Mack (D)	Y	4 Brooks (D)	N	4 McCarthy (D)	Y	
27 Sheppard (D)	Y	15 Mason (R)	?	1 Hebert (D)	Y	2 O'Hara (R)	N	
28 Utt (R)	N	24 Price (D)	Y	6 Long (D)	N	3 Wier (D)	Y	
30 Wilson (R)	N	14 Reed (R)	X	6 Morrison (D)	✓	MISSISSIPPI		
9 Younger (R)	N	20 Simpson (R)	Y	5 Passman (D)	N	1 Abernethy (D)	N	
Los Angeles County		22 Springer (R)	Y	7 Thompson (D)	Y	6 Colmer (D)	Y	
23 Doyle (D)	Y	16 Valde (R)	X	3 Willis (D)	Y	3 Smith (D)	Y	
21 Hiestand (R)	N	23 Vursell (R)	Y	MAINE		2 Whitten (D)	Y	
25 Hulings (R)	N	Chicago—Cook County		1 Hale (R)	Y	4 Williams (D)	Y	
20 Hinshaw (R)	?	3 Busbey (R)	N	3 McIntire (R)	N	5 Winstead (D)	Y	
19 Hollifield (D)	Y	13 Church (R)	Y	2 Nelson (R)	Y	MISSOURI		
22 Holt (R)	N	1 Dawson (D)	Y	MARYLAND		5 Bolling (D)	Y	✓
18 Hosmer (R)	N	8 Gordon (D)	Y	2 Devereux (R)	Y	9 Cannon (D)	Y	
16 Jackson (R)	N	10 Hoffman (R)	X	4 Fallon (D)	Y	8 Carnahan (D)	?	
17 King (D)	Y	12 Jonas (R)	N	7 Friedel (D)	Y	6 Cole (R)	Y	
15 McDonough (R)	N	5 Kluczynski (D)	Y	3 Garmatz (D)	Y	2 Curtis (R)	N	
24 Lipscomb (R)	N	4 McVey (R)	N	6 Hyde (R)	Y	4 Hillelson (R)	N	
26 Yorty (D)	Y	8 O'Brien (D)	Y	1 Miller (R)	Y	10 Jones (D)	Y	
COLORADO		2 O'Hara (D)	Y	5 Small (R)	Y	1 Karsten (D)	Y	
4 Aspinall (D)	N	11 Sheehan (R)	Y	MASSACHUSETTS		11 Moulder (D)	Y	
3 Chenoweth (R)	N	9 Yates (D)	Y	6 Bates (R)	Y	7 Short (R)	Y	
2 Hill (R)	?	7 Bowler (D)	Y	2 Boland (D)	Y	3 Sullivan (D)	Y	
1 Rogers (D)	Y	INDIANA		10 Curtis (R)	N	MONTANA		
CONNECTICUT		4 Adair (R)	Y	4 Donohue (D)	Y	2 D'Ewart (R)	N	
3 Cretella (R)	?	5 Beamer (R)	Y	8 Goodwin (R)	N	1 Metcalf (D)	Y	
1 Dodd (D)	Y	7 Bray (R)	Y	1 Heseltin (R)	Y	NEBRASKA		
4 Morano (R)	Y	11 Brownson (R)	Y	7 Lane (D)	Y	1 Curtis (R)	N	
	Y	3 Crumpacker (R)	N	14 Martin (R)	-	3 Harrison (R)	N	

RECORD VOTES

FOR: Y (yea) ✓ Announced For, Paired For, CQ Poll For.

AGAINST: N (nay) X Announced Against, Paired Against CQ Poll Against.

NOT RECORDED: ? Absent, General Pair, "Present," Did not announce or answer CQ Poll.

NOT ELIGIBLE: — Not a Member when this vote was taken.
(Also used for Speaker--eligible but usually does not vote.)

DECLARED STANDS

	S	A		S	A		S	A		S	A
2 Hruska (R)	N		10 Kelly (D)	Y		PENNSYLVANIA	21 Fisher (D)	N			
4 Miller (R)	N		9 Keogh (D)	✓		11 Bonin (R)	Y		3 Gentry (D)	Y	
NEVADA			19 Klein (D)	✓		30 Buchanan (D)	Y		13 Ikard (D)	Y	
AL Young (R)	N		4 Latham (R)	N		17 Bush (R)	Y		20 Kilday (D)	Y	
NEW HAMPSHIRE			13 Multer (D)	Y	✓	10 Carrigg (R)	Y		12 Lucas (D)	N	
2 Cotton (R)	?		16 Powell (D)	Y		29 Corbett (R)	✓	✓	14 Lyle (D)	Y	
1 Merrow (R)	?		15 Ray (R)	N		9 Dague (R)	Y		19 Mahon (D)	Y	
NEW JERSEY			14 Rooney (D)	Y		28 Eberharter (D)	Y		1 Patman (D)	Y	
11 Addonizio (D)	Y		20 Roosevelt (D)	Y	✓	12 Fenton (R)	Y		11 Poage (D)	Y	
3 Auchincloss (R)	N	✓	NORTH CAROLINA			27 Fulton (R)	Y	✓	4 Rayburn (D)	Y	
8 Canfield (R)	Y		9 Alexander (D)	Y		23 Gavin (R)	Y		16 Regan (D)	N	
6 Williams (D)	Y		3 Barden (D)	N		25 Graham (R)	Y		18 Rogers (D)	Y	
5 Frelinghuysen (R)	N		1 Bonner (D)	N		7 James (R)	Y		6 Teague (D)	Y	
2 Hand (R)	Y		7 Carlyle (D)	N		24 Kearns (R)	?		8 Thomas (D)	Y	
14 Hart (D)	Y		5 Chatham (D)	✓		21 Kelley (D)	Y		9 Thompson (D)	Y	
4 Howell (D)	Y	✓	4 Cooley (D)	N		8 King (R)	Y		10 Thornberry (D)	Y	
12 Kean (R)	Y	✓	8 Deane (D)	✓		13 McConnell (R)	Y		5 Wilson (D)	Y	
9 Osmer (R)	N		6 Durham (D)	?		26 Morgan (D)	Y		UTAH		
10 Rodino (D)	Y	✓	2 Fountain (D)	Y		16 Mumma (R)	Y		2 Dawson (R)	N	
13 Sieminski (D)	Y		10 Jonas (R)	N		14 Rhodes (D)	Y	✓	1 Stringfellow (R)	N	
7 Widnall (R)	Y		11 Jones (D)	N		22 Saylor (R)	Y		VERMONT		
1 Wolverton (R)	N		12 Shuford (D)	N		18 Simpson (R)	Y		AL Prouty (R)	Y	
NEW MEXICO			NORTH DAKOTA			19 Stauffer (R)	Y		VIRGINIA		
AL Dempsey (D)	Y		AL Burdick (R)	N		20 Van Zandt (R)	Y		4 Abbt (D)	N	
AL Fernandez (D)	N		AL Krueger (R)	N		15 Walter (D)	Y		10 Broyhill (R)	N	
NEW YORK			OHIO			Philadelphia			3 Gary (D)	Y	
3 Becker (R)	N		14 Ayres (R)	?		1 Barrett (D)	Y		2 Hardy (D)	Y	
37 Cole (R)	?		23 Bender (R)	N	✓	3 Byrne (D)	Y		7 Harrison (D)	Y	
2 Derounian (R)	N		8 Betts (R)	N		4 Chudoff (D)	Y		6 Poff (R)	N	
26 Gamble (R)	Y		22 Bolton, F.P. (R)	N		2 Granahan (D)	Y		1 Robeson (D)	Y	
27 Gwinn (R)	N		11 Bolton, O.P. (R)	N		5 Green (D)	Y		8 Smith (D)	N	
38 Kearney (R)	X		16 Bow (R)	N		6 Scott (R)	N	✓	5 Tuck (D)	N	
38 Keating (R)	N	✓	7 Brown (R)	N		RHODE ISLAND			9 Wampler (R)	N	
33 Kilburn (R)	N		5 Clevenger (R)	N		2 Fogarty (D)	Y		WASHINGTON		
40 Miller (R)	N		21 Crosser (D)	Y		1 Forand (D)	Y		4 Holmes (R)	N	
30 O'Brien (D)	Y		20 Feighan (D)	Y		SOUTH CAROLINA			5 Horan (R)	N	
39 Ostertag (R)	N	✓	18 Hays (D)	Y		4 Ashmore (D)	Y		3 Mack (R)	N	
42 Pillion (R)	N		2 Hess (R)	N		3 Dorn (D)	X		AL Magnuson (D)	Y	
41 Radwan (R)	Y		10 Jenkins (R)	N		6 McMillan (D)	N		1 Pelly (R)	N	
43 Reed (R)	N		19 Kirwan (D)	Y		5 Richards (D)	N		6 Tollefson (R)	?	✓
35 Riehlman (R)	N		4 McCulloch (R)	N		2 Riley (D)	Y		2 Westland (R)	N	
28 St. George (R)	Y		17 McGregor (R)	N		1 Rivers (D)	X		WEST VIRGINIA		
36 Taber (R)	N		6 Polk (D)	Y		SOUTH DAKOTA			3 Bailey (D)	Y	
31 Taylor (R)	X		9 Reams (I)	Y		2 Berry (R)	N		6 Byrd (D)	✓	
1 Wainwright (R)	N		3 Schenck (R)	Y		1 Lovre (R)	N		5 Kee (D)	?	
29 Wharton (R)	N		1 Scherer (R)	N		TENNESSEE			1 Molloy (D)	Y	
34 Williams (R)	Y		15 Secrest (D)	N		2 Baker (R)	Y		4 Neai (R)	N	
New York City			12 Vorys (R)	Y		8 Cooper (D)	Y		2 Staggers (D)	Y	
5 Bosch (R)	N		13 Weichei (R)	?		9 Davis (D)	?		WISCONSIN		
24 Buckley (D)	?		OKLAHOMA			4 Ewins (D)	Y		8 Byrnes (R)	N	
11 Celler (D)	✓	✓	3 Albert (D)	Y		3 Frazier (D)	Y		2 Davis (R)	N	
17 Coudert (R)	X		1 Belcher (R)	N		7 Murray (D)	Y		9 Johnson (D)	Y	
7 Delaney (D)	Y		2 Edmondson (D)	Y		5 Priest (D)	Y		5 Kersten (R)	N	
23 Dollinger (D)	Y	✓	5 Jarman (D)	N		1 Reece (R)	?		7 Laird (R)	N	
18 Donovan (D)	Y		4 Steed (D)	Y		6 Sutton (D)	Y		10 O'Konski (R)	Y	
12 Dorn (R)	Y		6 Wickersham (D)	Y		TEXAS			1 Smith (R)	N	
22 Fine (D)	✓	✓	OREGON			15 Bentsen (D)	N		6 Van Pelt (R)	N	
25 Fino (R)	N		3 Angell (R)	N		2 Brooks (D)	Y		3 Withrow (R)	N	
8 Heller (D)	Y	✓	2 Coon (R)	N		17 Burleson (D)	Y		4 Zablocki (D)	Y	
6 Holtzman (D)	Y	✓	4 Ellsworth (R)	N		AL Dies (D)	N		WYOMING		
21 Javits (R)	Y	✓	1 Norblad (R)	N		7 Dowdy (D)	N		AL Harrison (R)	X	

Senate Votes: Bricker Amendment, Beeson Nomination

Sponsors: Small Business Committee

10. Constitutional Amendment Limiting Treaty Powers (S J Res 1). Amend the Constitution to limit the power of the President and the Senate to make and implement treaties and other international agreements. FERGUSON (R Mich.) amendment to provide that a provision of an international agreement, as well as that of a treaty, which conflicts with the Constitution shall not be of any force or effect. Agreed to, 62-20, Feb. 15. (See story, p. 215.)
11. Constitutional Amendment Limiting Treaty Powers (S J Res 1). KNOWLAND (R Calif.) amendment to require that Senate consent to ratification of all treaties by by yeas-and-nay roll-call vote. Agreed to, 72-16, Feb. 16.
12. Constitutional Amendment Limiting Treaty Powers (S J Res 1). FERGUSON (R Mich.) amendment to append to Article VI, clause 2 of the Constitution the following language: "Notwithstanding the foregoing provisions of this clause, no treaty made

after the establishment of this Constitution shall be the supreme law of the land unless made in pursuance of this Constitution" and to delete from the Committee substitute the "which" clause: "A treaty shall become effective as internal law in the United States only through legislation which would be valid in the absence of treaty." Agreed to, 44-43, Feb. 17.

13. National Labor Relations Board Nomination. Nomination of Albert Cummins Beeson to be a member of the National Labor Relations Board. Confirmed, 45-42, Feb. 18. (See story, p. 217.)

A. Standing Committee on Small Business (S Res 213). Create a 13-Senator standing committee on small business to study and investigate all the problems of American small business enterprises (it would not have authority to report or consider legislation). Introduced Feb. 16 by Sen. Edward J. Thye (R Minn.) and 13 co-sponsors. Sponsors are indicated by ✓. (See story, p. 229.)

RECORD VOTES

FOR: Y (yea)

AGAINST: N (nay)

NOT RECORDED:

NOT ELIGIBLE:

✓ Announced For, Paired For, CQ Poll For.

X Announced Against, Paired Against, CQ Poll Against.

? Absent, General Pair, "Present," Did not announce or answer CQ Poll.

— Not a Member when this vote was taken.

DECLARED STANDS

TOTAL VOTE						REPUBLICANS						DEMOCRATS					
YEAS	62	72	44	45		YEAS	36	40	38	42		YEAS	26	32	6	2	
NAYS	20	16	43	42		NAYS	2	1	4	1		NAYS	17	14	39	40	
	10	11	12	13	A		10	11	12	13	A		10	11	12	13	A
ALABAMA																	
Hill (D)	N	N	N	N		Payne (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y		Bricker (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	
Sparkman (D)	N	Y	X	N	✓	Smith (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y		Burke (D)	Y	Y	Y	X	
ARIZONA																	
Goldwater (R)	✓	✓	✓	Y		MARYLAND											
Hayden (D)	N	N	N	N		Beall (R)	✓	Y	Y	Y		OKLAHOMA					
ARKANSAS						Butler (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y		Kerr (D)	Y	Y	N	N	
Fulbright (D)	N	N	N	N		MASSACHUSETTS						Monroney (D)	N	N	N	N	
McClellan (D)	Y	Y	Y	N		Kennedy (D)	N	N	N	N		OREGON					
CALIFORNIA						Saltonstall (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	✓	Cordon (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	
Knowland (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y		MICHIGAN						Morse (I)	N	N	X	N	
Kuchel (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y		Ferguson (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	✓	PENNSYLVANIA					
COLORADO						Potter (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y		Duff (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	✓
Johnson (D)	Y	Y	Y	N		MINNESOTA						Martin (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	✓
Millikin (R)	✓	?	?	Y		Humphrey (D)	N	Y	N	N	✓	RHODE ISLAND					
CONNECTICUT						Thye (R)	Y	Y	N	Y		Green (D)	N	N	N	N	
Bush (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y		MISSISSIPPI						Pastore (D)	N	N	N	N	
Purtell (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y		Eastland (D)	Y	Y	N	Y		SOUTH CAROLINA					
DELAWARE						Stennis (D)	Y	Y	N	N		Johnston (D)	Y	Y	N	N	
Frear (D)	Y	Y	N	N		MISSOURI						Maybank (D)	Y	Y	N	?	
Williams (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y		Hennings (D)	N	N	N	N		SOUTH DAKOTA					
FLORIDA						Symington (D)	N	Y	N	N		Case (R)	✓	Y	Y	Y	
Holland (D)	Y	Y	N	Y		MONTANA						Mundt (R)	✓	Y	Y	Y	
Smathers (D)	Y	Y	N	N	✓	Mansfield (D)	Y	Y	N	N		TENNESSEE					
GEORGIA						Murray (D)	N	N	N	N		Gore (D)	Y	N	N	N	
George (D)	Y	Y	N	N		NEBRASKA						Kefauver (D)	X	?	X	X	
Russell (D)	Y	Y	Y	N		Butler (R)	Y	Y	Y	✓		TEXAS					
IDAHOO						Griswold (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y		Daniel (D)	Y	Y	Y	N	
Dworshak (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y		NEVADA						Johnson (D)	Y	Y	N	N	
Welker (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y		Malone (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y		UTAH					
ILLINOIS						McCarran (D)	✓	✓	✓	X		Bennett (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	
Dirksen (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y		NEW HAMPSHIRE						Watkins (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	
Douglas (D)	Y	Y	N	N		Bridges (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y		VERMONT					
INDIANA						Upton (R)	Y	Y	N	Y		Aiken (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	
Capehart (R)	✓	✓	✓	?		NEW JERSEY						Flanders (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	
Jenner (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y		Hendrickson (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	✓	VIRGINIA					
IOWA						Smith (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y		Byrd (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	
Gillette (D)	✓	Y	N	N	✓	NEW MEXICO						Robertson (D)	✓	Y	N	✓	
Hickenlooper (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y		Anderson (D)	Y	Y	N	N		WASHINGTON					
KANSAS						Chavez (D)	?	Y	N	N		Jackson (D)	N	Y	N	N	
Carson (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y		NEW YORK						Magnuson (D)	N	Y	N	N	
Schoeppel (R)	✓	✓	Y	Y	✓	Ives (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y		WEST VIRGINIA					
KENTUCKY						Lehman (D)	N	N	N	N		Kilgore (D)	N	Y	N	N	
Clements (D)	Y	Y	N	N		NORTH CAROLINA						Neely (D)	N	Y	N	N	
Cooper (R)	N	N	N	Y		Hoey (D)	Y	Y	N	N		WISCONSIN					
LOUISIANA						Lennon (D)	Y	N	N	N		McCarthy (R)	?	✓	✓	✓	
Ellender (D)	Y	Y	N	N		NORTH DAKOTA						Wiley (R)	?	?	?	✓	
Long (D)	Y	N	N	N	✓	Langer (R)	N	Y	Y	N	✓	WYOMING					
						Young (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y		Barrett (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	
												Hunt (D)	Y	Y	N	N	✓



(FEB. 12 - 18)

committee roundup

Committee Assignments

SENATE OFFICES -- Sen. William A. Purtell (R Conn.) Feb. 17 was selected by members as Chairman of the Senate Office Building Commission, which is studying plans for providing additional office space for Senators. Purtell took over from Sen. Dennis Chavez (D N.M.).

TAX SUBCOMMITTEE -- Chairman Daniel A. Reed (R N.Y.) of the House Ways and Means Committee announced Feb. 16 he had appointed a subcommittee to develop a "permanent basis" for taxing life insurance companies. Named to the subcommittee were Reps. Thomas B. Curtis (R Mo.), Chairman, Victor A. Knox (R Mich.), James B. Utt (R Calif.), Wilbur D. Mills (D Ark.), and Noble J. Gregory (D Ky.).

McCARTHY COMMITTEE -- The three recently-returned Senate Permanent Investigations Subcommittee Democrats (CQ Weekly Report, p. 130) Feb. 17 named Robert F. Kennedy, brother of Sen. John F. Kennedy (D Mass.) as their minority counsel, effective Feb. 23. Kennedy resigned as assistant counsel of the Subcommittee July 31, 1953 (CQ Almanac, Vol. IX, 1953, p. 341) and is serving on the staff of the (Hoover) Commission on Reorganization of the Executive Branch of the Government.

Action

PROBE FUNDS -- The House Administration Committee Feb. 17 voted to report a resolution (H Res 400) to allot the House Un-American Activities Committee \$275,000 for its 1954 operations. The Committee had asked for \$300,000. The House group also ordered reported a resolution (H Res 432) to grant an additional \$100,000 sought by the House Government Operations Committee for a special labor probe.

TAFT-HARTLEY -- The House Education and Labor Committee voted, 10-18, Feb. 17, against a motion by Rep. Cleveland M. Bailey (D W. Va.) to put off consideration of amendments to the Taft-Hartley labor law for the rest of the session. Three Democrats -- Wingate H. Lucas (Tex.), Graham A. Barden (N.C.) and Henderson Lanham (Ga.) -- reportedly joined all 15 GOP Committee members in rejecting Bailey's motion.

The Committee then agreed to start work, Feb. 24, behind closed doors, on proposed amendments to the law.

The group also appointed a subcommittee, headed by Samuel K. McConnell, Jr. (R Pa.), Chairman of the full Committee, to investigate the administration of union welfare funds which are covered by collective bargaining agreements. The bipartisan group, composed of eight members, was directed to probe any instances of graft or racketeering it uncovered. (A similar inquiry, conducted by a House Government Operations Subcommittee under George H. Bender (R Ohio), already is under way -- CQ Weekly Report, p. 91.)

TAX REVISION -- The House Ways and Means Committee continued drafting of a general tax revision bill. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 185)

FEB. 12 --

The Committee proposed that firms making alcoholic beverages or tobacco products be allowed to pay the excise taxes on them by returns filed after removal of the product from bonded warehouses or factories, instead of buying tax stamps in advance of withdrawal of the product. The proposed change would not affect the tax rates.

The group also recommended: Permitting distillers and brewers to destroy stocks voluntarily without having to pay the excise tax; authorizing distillers and brewers to use their plants for purposes other than beer or liquor-making; allowing distillers to transport liquor in tank trucks; giving breweries a refund for taxes paid on exported beer; liberalizing requirements for packaging of tobacco products.

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The House unit proposed extending, for as long as the draft is continued, the provision exempting servicemen in combat zones from paying income taxes. The exemption expires Jan. 1, 1955. The group also suggested extending indefinitely the exemption for Federal state taxes of servicemen killed in combat or dying from such service, from 1950 on.

FEB. 16 --

The group suggested moving the annual deadline for filing individual income tax returns from March 15 to April 15. Chairman Daniel A. Reed (R N.Y.) said the plan would "make taxpaying easier for millions of Americans." It would not be effective until 1955.

Other recommendations included extending the deadline for filing of returns by tax-exempt cooperatives to Sept. 15, moving from March 15 to April 15 the date for filing advance estimates of income, and changing the alternative filing date for final tax returns of farmers, from Jan. 31 to Feb. 15.

FEB. 17 --

The Committee adopted a provision to exempt the first \$1,200 of annual retirement income from personal income taxes. The exemption, proposed by Rep. Noah M. Mason (R Ill.), would apply to income from rent, interest, dividends, pensions and annuities of persons over 65, and only to income from a private or public retirement plan for those under 65 years. Estimated tax saving for retired workers would be \$240 million annually.

The group rejected a motion by Rep. Thomas B. Curtis (R Mo.) to limit the exemption to persons over 65 with retirement incomes that did not exceed \$6,000 a year.

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The group proposed continuing most of the tax deductions allowed to gas, oil and mineral companies for

depletion of natural resources which are regarded as declining assets. But the Committee also recommended changes in the depletion allowance for mines which, it was estimated, would mean an annual saving to taxpayers of \$15 to \$20 million yearly.

Another recommendation would continue the 25 per cent tax rate on capital gains -- profits from sale of capital assets held for more than six months.

MEXICAN FARM LABOR -- Legislation authorizing employment of Mexican farm laborers without the consent of the Mexican government was reported Feb. 17 by the Senate Agriculture and Forestry Committee.

The Agriculture Committee reported S J Res 121 without hearings, Chairman George D. Aiken (R Vt.) said, because of the recent extensive hearings held by the House Committee.

Meanwhile, the House Rules Committee held hearings on similar legislation (H J Res 355) Feb. 16 after the measure was approved by the Agriculture Committee Feb. 12 on a 14-2 vote. (CQ Weekly Report pp. 186, 200) Agriculture Committee Chairman Clifford R. Hope (R Kan.) and Rep. Harold D. Cooley (D N.C.) testified. The Rules Committee adjourned, subject to the call of the Chairman, without taking any action.

Aiken and Sen. Clinton P. Anderson (D N.M.) said that the legislation would not operate if a U.S. - Mexico agreement on employment of Mexican workers were reached. Aiken urged speedy passage of the measure, saying laborers are needed to harvest fruit and vegetable crops in the Southwest.

NATIONAL FORESTS -- The Senate Agriculture and Forestry Committee Feb. 17 ordered favorably reported a bill (S 2548) which provides for the use of national forest lands for grazing. The bill was introduced Aug. 1, 1953, by Committee Chairman George D. Aiken (R Vt.) and Sen. Edward J. Thye (R Minn.) (CQ Almanac Vol. IX, 1953, p. 118.)

New Hearings

HATCH ACT -- The House Administration Subcommittee on Elections held a hearing Feb. 16 on a bill (HR 1418) to amend the Hatch Act and permit political activity by civil service employees. The bill's sponsor, Rep. Frank Small, Jr. (R Md.), testified for it.

The chief law officer of the Civil Service Commission, Lawrence B. Meloy, discussed administration of the Hatch Act. Questioned by Subcommittee Chairman Albert P. Morano (R Conn.) and W. Sterling Cole (R N.Y.) about the controversial political speeches of R.W. Scott McLeod, State Department security chief, Meloy said the CSC was not responsible for taking action against McLeod if he violated the Hatch Act. A CSC Commissioner had told McLeod he was subject to the Act's provisions against political activity but the State Department legal officer had ruled to the contrary (CQ Weekly Report, p. 196; also, see page 232).

ROADS -- The Roads Subcommittee of the House Public Works Committee began hearings Feb. 15 on HR 7818, to amend the Federal-Aid Road Act to authorize \$800 million annually in federal appropriations for aid to states for road construction in fiscal 1956 and 1957. The bill is sponsored by Subcommittee chairman J. Harry McGregor (R Ohio).

Clinton S. Reynolds, chairman, national highway committee, American Automobile Association, urged completion of a 40,000 mile Interstate Highway -- the defense priority network -- within 15 years. Speaking for 4.2 million AAA members, Reynolds suggested three modifications for the McGregor measure, namely:

With regard to the Interstate system alone, the traditional 50-50 share between the federal government and the states be adjusted to 75-25, with the larger share to be borne by the U.S.

Funds for the Interstate system be apportioned entirely on the basis of population rather than the current formula based on area, road mileage and population.

Liberalization of a provision of the bill which would make funds available for the Interstate system for only six months after the close of the fiscal year for which funds are authorized.

Also supporting the bill generally, and the Interstate system, were: Robert B. Murray, Under Secretary of Commerce for Transportation; Francis V. duPont, Commissioner, Bureau of Public Roads; Edward P. Cliff, Assistant Chief, U.S. Forest Service, Department of Agriculture; Leo V. Bodine, executive vice president, National Lumber Manufacturers' Association; Matt Triggs, American Farm Bureau Federation; Lloyd Halvorson, National Grange, and A. E. Johnson, American Association of State Highway Officials.

Conrad L. Worth, director, National Park Service, urged the group to provide about \$16 million for road work in the Washington, D. C., area for use in the next two fiscal years.

The Subcommittee concluded public hearings on the measure Feb. 17. Among those favoring HR 7818 were: Rep. Charles E. Bennett (D Fla.); Major Gen. Paul S. Young, Chief of Transportation, Department of the Army; Austin L. Roberts, general solicitor, National Association of Railroad Utility Commissioners; J. G. Bradbury, operating vice president, Southern Bell Telephone and Telegraph Company; Edward Falck, Kansas City Power and Light Company, and S. G. Tipton, general counsel, Air Transport Association of America.

This year's legislation would apply to the next two years for which authorization is necessary -- fiscal 1956, beginning July 1, 1955, and fiscal 1957, beginning July 1, 1956.

The program approved in 1952 was another bi-annual extension of the program begun in 1916. (CQ Almanac, Vol. VIII, 1952, p. 331.)

INDIANS -- Joint hearings on legislation to terminate federal supervision of an estimated 55,000 Indians in 10 states were begun Feb. 15 by the House Interior and Insular Affairs Committee and the Indian

Affairs Subcommittee of the Senate Interior and Insular Affairs Committee. Subcommittee Chairman Arthur V. Watkins (R Utah) of the Senate group was designated Chairman.

The joint sessions started with similar bills (S 2670 and HR 7390) to provide for the termination of federal control over the property of certain individuals and tribes in Utah.

The bills are within the scope of H Con Res 108, adopted by Congress Aug. 1, 1953, expressing the sense of Congress that the wardship status of U.S. Indians be ended as "rapidly as possible." (CQ Almanac, Vol. IX, 1953, p. 376.)

Favoring S 2670 and HR 7390 were: Orme Lewis, Assistant Secretary of Interior; Glenn L. Emmons, Commissioner, Rex Lee, Associate commissioner and Ralph M. Gelvin, director, Phoenix area, Bureau of Indian Affairs; Harry Gilmore, superintendent, Uintah and Ureay Indians Agency, Utah, and Glen A. Wilkinson, Washington, D. C., an attorney.

On Feb. 16, the joint group heard testimony on similar bills (S 2744; HR 6282; HR 6547) to end federal supervision over property of the Alabama and Coushatta tribes in Texas. Favoring the bills were: Rep. John Dowdy (D Tex.); Lee, and William Wade Head, director, Anadarko, Okla, office, Bureau of Indian Affairs, and Arthur Lazarus, Association of American Indian Affairs.

The group heard testimony Feb. 17 on S 2746 and HR 7317, to terminate certain controls over some of the Indians in Western Oregon. Favoring the proposal were: Lee, and E. Morgan Pryse, director, Portland area office, Bureau of Indian Affairs.

Pryse said it would take approximately \$30,000 and 12 to 18 months for the government to withdraw as guardian of the Western Oregon Indians.

PROBE RULES -- The House Rules Subcommittee on Legislative Procedure, under Rep. Hugh Scott (R Pa.), Feb. 18 heard testimony from Ailen T. Klots, speaking for the Association of the Bar of the City of New York, on general rules for the handling of Congressional investigations.

Klots commented favorably on proposals (H Res 446 and H Res 447) introduced by Scott which would sharply delineate the investigative powers of House committees.

The measures would, among other things:

Place responsibility for all decisions on a majority of the committee

Give all committees special subpoena and other prerogatives (held by Appropriations, Government Operations and Un-American Activities under House rules, sometimes granted to other units by special resolution)

Give witnesses three absolute rights to Counsel, to be heard publicly if they desire, and to decline to submit to radio, TV or motion picture coverage of their testimony

Give supervisory authority for all probes to the Rules Committee, with appeals to be made to the House itself.

HOME LOAN -- The Senate Banking and Currency Subcommittee on Securities, Insurance and Banking Feb. 16 commenced hearings on S 975, a bill to amend the Home Owners Loan Act of 1933 and limit Federal Home Loan Bank Board authority to allow creation of new branches by federal savings and loan associations. The measure would also forbid any interstate branches by the associations. At present the Board fixes policy on when to allow establishment of branches by the federal associations.

First witness supporting the bill was Joseph E. Perry, president of Newton, Mass., Savings Bank. He told Senators the Bank Board has "disregarded" state laws and practices concerning branch banking.

William K. Divers, member of the Home Loan Bank Board, opposing the bill, said he thought commercial banks favored the bill as "one way of reducing competition." Divers testified, "It would seem most unwise...to enact legislation which would discourage or retard the growth of savings and loan associations which are furnishing more than one dollar out of every three that goes into home financing."

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James E. Bent, president of Hartford Savings and Loan Association; Edward Becker, vice president of Connecticut Savings and Loan League; and George L. Bliss, chairman of the legislative committee of U.S. Savings and Loan League, testified against the bill.

Favoring the bill were L. K. Elmore, president of National Association of Supervisors of State Banks; and John Poe, president of New Jersey Bankers Association.

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C. Harry Minners, president of the Bankers Federal Savings and Loan Association of New York City, said the proposed bill would give commercial banks in New York State "an unfair advantage over our long established mutual savings associations to develop their facilities for home financing and thrift."

Walter W. McAllister, chairman of the Home Loan Bank Board, said the legislation was unnecessary. He said the Board gives full hearings on all requests for, and protests against, branches.

RAILROAD RETIREMENT -- A special Subcommittee on Railroad Retirement of the Senate Labor and Public Welfare Committee held hearings Feb. 15-17 on HR 356, a bill to amend the Railroad Retirement Act of 1937 so as to eliminate the dual benefit ban. The bill was passed by the House July 24, 1953.

Five Congressmen Feb. 15 said the dual benefit provision now in the Act "penalizes" some 38,000 retired workers who had railway service prior to 1937 and who later worked in other jobs and acquired social security benefits. They said that railroad retirement benefits are reduced by the amount of social security to which the workers are entitled, and that many work-

ers considered this a breach of a contract between the government and the railroad workers under the Railroad Retirement Act.

Frank C. Squire, a member of the Railroad Retirement Board, told the Subcommittee that the board believes that aside from the question of increased costs, legislation to repeal the dual benefit ban would create far more inequities than it was claimed it would eliminate.

COFFEE REGULATION -- The House Agriculture Committee began hearings Feb. 17 on a Senate-approved bill (S 1386) and a similar House measure (HR 7735) to include coffee within the meaning of the word "commodity" as it appears in the Commodity Exchange Act. S 1386 was approved by the Senate Feb. 10. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 182.)

Gustavo Lobo, Jr., president of the New York Coffee and Sugar Exchange, asked the Committee to await the results of studies now underway. The Federal Trade Commission and a Senate Banking and Currency subcommittee are probing recent raises in the price of coffee. (CQ Weekly Report, pp. 187, 193.) Lobo asserted that, were Congress to act at this time, it would look like "it had given its verdict of guilty" without "the facts" being presented. He declared there "has never been the slightest bit of evidence" that speculation on the Exchange has had anything to do with price increases.

Joseph Mehl, president of the Commodity Exchange Authority, Department of Agriculture, testified his support of the bills was "just passive" rather than "enthusiastic."

Lobo returned to testify Feb. 18. He said that no relief from high coffee prices appeared to be in sight for at least two or three years. He asserted that U.S. regulation of coffee would have little effect because it is an imported commodity, and said there was no evidence to show that Brazil is holding coffee out of the world market, as has been charged.

Continued Hearings

POSTAL RAISE -- Postmaster General Arthur E. Summerfield Feb. 16 presented to Congress, through the House Post Office and Civil Service Committee, a plan for revising Post Office Department salaries and giving raises to 400,000 of the 500,000 postal employees. The pay plan was estimated to cost about \$80 million a year. It was prepared by an independent management engineering firm.

The Postmaster General returned Feb. 17 with members of his staff to answer Committee questions on the pay plan. Rep. Tom Murray (D Tenn.), past chairman of the Committee, indorsed the pay raise plan.

VFW -- Wayne E. Richards, commander in chief of Veterans of Foreign Wars, told the House Veterans' Affairs Committee Feb. 16 the VFW has "never advocated or encouraged...witch hunts" against suspected subversives.

Denouncing what he termed "distorted and misleading publicity" about the Norwalk, Conn., VFW post, which was reported to be turning in names of suspected subversives to the FBI, Richards said there was "no (vigilante) committee, no investigation and no discussion of suspects among the post membership" at Norwalk (see page 213.)

Richards appearance before the Committee was to outline VFW legislative program for the year.

INDO-CHINA -- The Senate Foreign Relations Committee met in executive session Feb. 16 with Acting Secretary of State Walter Bedell Smith and Adm. Arthur W. Radford, chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, for discussion of the Indo-China situation. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 192.)

After the meeting, Sen. H. Alexander Smith (R N.J.) said Under-secretary Smith told the Committee recent Communist advances in Indo-China "have been magnified out of all proportion to their true significance," and that there is no intention of the U.S. to put U.S. ground troops in that Far Eastern country.

Radford told newsmen after the hearing: "I don't think the situation is as bad as painted in press accounts."

Undersecretary Smith and Adm. Radford also appeared before the Far East Subcommittee of the House Foreign Affairs Committee Feb. 18. Chairman Walter H. Judd (R Minn.) reported after the closed-door session his subcommittee had been told that Communist prospects of immediate military success in Indo-China are "slight" and for ultimate victory are "non-existent."

AIR FORCE ACADEMY -- The Senate Armed Services Committee Feb. 18 heard testimony on a House-approved bill (HR 5337) to establish a U.S. Air Force Academy. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 86.) The bill was passed by the House Jan. 21.

Air Force Secretary Harold E. Talbott, who would have final responsibility, under terms of HR 5337, for selection of a site, said the proposed Academy should be located less than 150 miles from a town of at least 10,000 population and within 10 or 15 miles from an airfield. He estimated the total cost involved at \$145 million. The need, he added, was "urgent."

Dr. John A. Hannah, Assistant Secretary of Defense for Manpower, asserted the Academy was a "long-range project" of "great importance to the national security."

SOIL CONSERVATION -- The Senate Agriculture Committee Feb. 15 concluded hearings on a bill (S 2549) to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to cooperate with states and localities in planning and constructing soil-conservation works on small watersheds. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 62.)

Maj. Gen. S. D. Sturgis, Jr., Chief of the Army Corps of Engineers, suggested amendments, declaring that S 2549 would result in "duplication and confusion," and would provide "engineering works far in excess of any works required for conserving the soil."

In a letter to the Committee, Secretary of the Army Robert T. Stevens also criticized the bill.

REDS IN LABOR UNIONS -- The Senate Internal Security Subcommittee probing communism in labor organizations was told Feb. 18 that a Chicago firm making equipment for the Atomic Energy Commission is under government order to bargain with a Communist-dominated union. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 93.)

George E. Bader, vice president, Precision and Scientific Company, said he would "carry to the Supreme Court, if necessary" a National Labor Relations Board certification of the International Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers (Ind.) as bargaining agent for some 250 company employees.

The Subcommittee is studying a bill (S 1606) to erase the non-Communist affidavit from the Taft-Hartley law, and turn over to the Subversive Activities Control Board the task of identifying Communist-led unions.

ECONOMIC REPORT -- The Joint Committee on the Economic Report Feb. 18 concluded hearings on the Administration's economic program and the outlook for 1954. (CQ Weekly Report, pp. 187-188)

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Howard Piquet, Library of Congress world trade specialist said removal of all tariffs on imports into the U.S. would have a "very small" effect on the economy, and would affect the jobs of not more than 200,000 workers. Elmer F. Cope, CIO United Steelworkers of America official, said a 50 per cent tariff cut would threaten not more than 100,000 workers with unemployment.

William A. Brown of the Brookings Institution said he would go even further in supporting more trade freedom than was recommended by the Randall Commission. (CQ Weekly Report, pp. 136-7). But Claude Murchison, economic adviser of the American Cotton Manufacturers Institute, Inc., said some of the tariff cuts proposed by the Commission "might be completely destructive" for some industries.

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Gordon W. McKinley, economist of the Prudential Life Insurance Co., testified that he expects the "general level of business activity to be well maintained in 1954." Winfield W. Riefler, Federal Reserve Board economist, said there are signs the current economic downturn is "sharper" than anticipated in the President's economic report. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 142) He said the present production drop is "equal to the full decline in the 1948-49 reaction."

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CIO President Walter Reuther said the most optimistic auto industry leaders feel that car sales will be three million under a productive capacity of eight million in 1954. He also said the CIO figures that between 3.5 million and 3,750,000 persons in the U.S. are now unemployed. President W. P. Kennedy of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen also expressed alarm "at the widespread unemployment."

In a statement, the Chamber of Commerce of the U.S. predicted "business in 1954 will be good by any standards established before 1950." Meyer Kestnbaum of the Committee for Economic Development said reasons exist "for believing that the current inventory adjustment will remain moderate and will not precipitate a deep or persistent recession."

Roger Fleming, secretary-treasurer of the American Farm Bureau Federation, supported a flexible farm price support program. When Reuther declared flexible farm price supports have the backing of "only large business-type farm groups," Fleming replied that such an idea was a "lie made out of whole cloth."

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Dr. Edwin G. Nourse, economist, said the present "economic readjustment" is "much more fundamental than mere inventory trimming." Martin R. Gainsbrugh, chief economist for the National Industrial Conference Board, said he was "cautiously optimistic" about a business recovery later in the year, but noted that so far in 1954, business has been "perhaps a little worse" than had been forecast. He said the decline could be called a "recession".

Alvin H. Hansen, Harvard University professor, testified that any "cumulative spiralling collapse of serious proportions is unlikely."

WARREN NOMINATION -- A Senate Judiciary subcommittee Feb. 18 postponed until Feb. 19 a further study of the nomination of Earl Warren as Chief Justice of the U.S. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 95.) Chairman William Langer (R N.D.) said Feb. 17 that the subcommittee had received a "limited" FBI report on Warren. Langer said that "considerably over a 100" objections to Warren's nomination has been received by the group.

The American Bar Association filed a statement Feb. 18 calling Warren a "leading foe of communism." Former Sen. Herbert R. O'Connor (D Md.), chairman of the ABA's committee on Communist tactics, said the statement was filed to "refute criticism previously voiced"

STOCKPILE -- The Minerals, Materials and Fuel Economic Subcommittee of the Senate Interior and Insular Affairs Committee Feb. 16 heard Arthur S. Flemming, director of the Office of Defense Mobilization, testify that government stockpiling of nickel will have to be stepped up for the next few years to overcome a "dangerous deficit." (CQ Weekly Report, p. 165.)

Fleming said that the government was paying as much as one dollar a pound for nickel to stockpile, compared to a current market price of about 60 cents, as part of its program to stimulate production.

UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES -- A House Un-American Activities subcommittee Feb. 16 resumed hearings in Washington into alleged Communist activity in the Philadelphia school system. The probe was begun in November, 1953. (CQ Almanac Vol. IX, 1953, p. 358.)

Mrs. Delphia Augenblick, a teacher in Philadelphia since 1920, refused to tell the group whether she had been a Communist, or whether she attended Communist meetings in 1943.

Mrs. Angelina Intille, fourth grade teacher, asserted she was not a Communist when she signed a required loyalty oath in 1952 "in good faith", but declined to say whether she had been a Communist the day before.

Both witnesses invoked the Fifth Amendment (possible self-incrimination).

Other witnesses refusing to answer questions concerning their possible membership in the Communist Party were: Eleanor Fleet; Francis P. Jennings; Samuel Draskin; Wesley Randall; Abraham Egnal and Harry N. Dubin.

Another witness, Dr. Wilbur Lee Mahaney, West Philadelphia High School social science teacher, admitted he was a Party member from 1935-1948, but would not answer any other questions. Mahaney said he is president of the Teachers Union of Philadelphia, and that the Union has a membership of about 150 out of the city's 8,000 teachers.

The subcommittee concluded hearings Feb. 17. Mrs. Adeline Mahaney, a French instructor, asserted she never held membership in a Communist organization, although she said she attended several meetings of the Communist Political Association in 1946. Taking a stand similar to that of her divorced husband, Wilbur, she refused to mention names of those attending the meetings.

The Fifth Amendment was invoked by Mrs. Bessie Stensky, Mrs. Leonora Jacobs, Bernard August, Mrs. Mary F. Grossman and Mrs. Sarah Crome. Mrs. Goldie E. Watson invoked the First Amendment.

Two witnesses, Wilbur McCabe and Mrs. Celestine Fulchon, disclaimed Communist links and did not invoke Constitutional privileges. Both said they had associated with the National Negro Congress at one time, but never joined.

Reports, Recommendations

ARAB REFUGEES -- Rep. Lawrence H. Smith (R Wis.) and Rep. Winston L. Prouty (R Vt.), who spent a month in the Middle East last autumn, submitted their report to the House Foreign Affairs Committee Feb. 13. They urged that Arab refugees be settled in Arab countries and that the United States press for compensation by Israel to refugees for real and personal property lost. They also asked for lifting of the Arab blockade and boycott against Israel and U.S. firms doing business there.

SURPLUS PROPERTY -- The House Government Operations Committee Feb. 17 adopted the eighth intermediate report of its Military Operations Subcommittee. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 166.) The report, concerned with the military cataloging program, said some progress had been made toward uniformity in supply systems, but that the progress has been "painfully slow."

Appropriations

TREASURY -- The House Appropriations Subcommittee on Treasury-Post Office funds Feb. 15 made public testimony given at closed sessions from Jan. 12 to Feb. 5 on Treasury Department appropriations for fiscal 1955. Subcommittee hearings on Post Office funds were released Feb. 5. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 189)

Elbert P. Tuttle, Treasury general counsel disclosed that 131 Treasury employees had been separated as "security" risks under the new security program. He said four of them were "loyalty" cases. Tuttle also testified that persons with relatives behind the iron curtain were "security" risks because of the pressure that could be brought to bear upon them.

Rep. Alfred D. Sieminski (D N.J.) threatened violence to anyone who said he was "disloyal" because his stepdaughter had been behind the iron curtain for seven years, until she escaped in 1953. Tuttle said no such thing had been suggested about Sieminski.

Highlights of other testimony by Treasury officials:

The Treasury Department plans to stop promotion of the sale of \$25 E bonds, and to concentrate on pushing the sale of larger sized bonds -- \$50 or more

The U.S. had billed foreign nations for \$4,740,000,000 for aid sent under the lend-lease program, of which it has collected \$2,319,000,000. Russia is \$15,584,369 in default and Czechoslovakia is \$31,309,524 behind in payments for lend-lease aid during World War II

A spot-check of 1953 tax returns revealed that 59 of every 100 U.S. taxpayers may be shortchanging the U.S. either by "lack of knowledge, accident or design," according to Internal Revenue Commissioner T. Coleman Andrews.

Andrews also projected a plan under which taxpayers whose full income taxes were deducted on a withholding tax basis would not have to file returns.

AGRICULTURE -- A transcript of testimony given in executive sessions in January was released Feb. 15 by the House Appropriations Subcommittee on Agriculture Department funds. The closed hearings dealt with Administration appropriation requests for the Department in fiscal 1955.

Secretary of Agriculture Ezra Taft Benson told the House unit the losses under the government farm price support program "could be staggering unless we head in a different direction" from the present system of rigid high price supports.

Subcommittee chairman H. Carl Andersen (R Minn.) declared he thought Benson's plan would be "disastrous to agriculture." Rep. Jamie L. Whitten (D Miss.) said he saw the Benson farm plan as a "consumer program," and suggested selling CCC surplus stocks on the world market at competitive prices.

AGRICULTURE SECURITY -- In a report given to the House Appropriations Committee Feb. 1 and released Feb. 15, Secretary of Agriculture Ezra Taft Benson said just one Communist had

been fired from his Agriculture Department job under the new security program. Benson added there had been other "removals for other security reasons."

COMMERCE -- The House Appropriations Subcommittee on the State-Justice-Commerce Departments Feb. 18 released testimony taken during hearings on Administration requests for funds for the Commerce Department in fiscal 1955.

Assistant Secretary of Commerce James C. Worthy testified that of 132 "security" separations in the Commerce Department in 1953, 23 were classified as "cases involving alleged subversion or disloyalty."

Samuel W. Anderson, Assistant Secretary of Commerce for International Affairs, said the Administration plans to spend \$2.8 million in fiscal 1955 to encourage U.S. foreign trade and investment, compared with the \$1,511,900 estimate for fiscal 1954.

CIVIL FUNCTIONS -- Appearing before the Senate Appropriations Subcommittee on Civil Functions, Sen. John L. McClellan (D Ark.) charged Feb. 15 "Congress is being by-passed" in the selection of flood control and navigation projects for construction by the Army Corps of Engineers.

Sen. John F. Kennedy (D Mass.) went before the Senate Appropriations Subcommittee on Civil Functions Feb. 16 to urge appropriations for the North Adams, Mass., flood control project on the Hoosic river. He had testified on the same subject Feb. 15 before the House Appropriations Subcommittee on Civil Functions.

Sens. John M. Butler (R Md.) and J. Glenn Beall (R Md.), and Rep. Frank Small, Jr. (R Md.) Feb. 16 asked the Senate unit for funds to start work on the Peace Cross, Md., flood relief project.

HOUSE

A seven-state delegation Feb. 17 asked the House Appropriations Subcommittee on Civil Functions to allot \$56.9 million for lower Mississippi River flood control work. Rep. Hal Holmes (R Wash.) asked for a \$4.9 million boost in funds for the Columbia Basin and Kennewick division of the Yakima reclamation projects.

Rep. Walt Horan (R Wash.) Feb. 18 urged a \$45 million appropriation for the Dalles Dam, and \$30 million for the Chief Joseph Dam. The Budget Bureau has proposed \$34.1 million for The Dalles Dam and \$27 million for the Chief Joseph Dam.

A delegation of 19 California public officials Feb. 18 asked \$85,176,000 for flood control construction for which the budget recommends \$33,620,000.

NAVY CONSTRUCTION -- Rep. Edward J. Robeson, Jr. (D Va.) reported Feb. 13 that the Navy's construction budget for fiscal 1955 includes money for 30 new naval vessels, and for conversion of 14 other vessels. Robeson secured the breakdown for the House Appropriations Subcommittee on Navy funds.

AIR FORCE -- In a report to the full House Appropriations Committee, its Subcommittee on Military Construction disclosed Feb. 16 that the Air Force plans to spend \$136,467,000 in the initial phase of a program to construct airfields in Spain. The Subcommittee recommended approval of expenditures totaling \$40,232,000 to begin such construction.

Coming Up

HEALTH PLANS -- Chairman Charles A. Wolverton (R N.J.) of the House Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee announced Feb. 18 his unit plans a "thorough investigation of the inequities of some health insurance policies." He said hearings would start in "the next few weeks."

Chairman William Langer (R N.D.) of the Senate Judiciary Committee scheduled public hearings for Feb. 25-26. Representatives of health insurance companies will be questioned.

TUGBOAT CONTRACTS -- Sen. George A. Smathers (D Fla.), a member of the Senate Small Business Committee, said Feb. 13 that Committee investigators have turned up preliminary facts indicating that a dozen small shipyards have gone broke as a result of the Navy Department's handling of tugboat construction contracts.

Smathers said that the Committee, at his "request and insistence," has ordered "further and exhaustive" investigation to determine whether it was the policy of the Navy Department's Bureau of Ships to force all shipbuilding contracts to larger yards.

FARM LEGISLATION -- The House Agriculture Committee will start hearings on new farm legislation March 10, Chairman Clifford R. Hope (R Kan.) announced Feb. 18.

FARM SURPLUSES -- Chairman George D. Aiken (R Vt.) announced Feb. 17 the Senate Agriculture and Forestry Committee will begin public hearings during the week beginning Feb. 22 on proposals for use and disposal of government-held food surpluses, including butter.

Committee Briefs

RELIGION -- The Senate Judiciary Committee was asked Feb. 15 to investigate "professional witnesses" who "besmirch the reputation" of ministers and rabbis before Congressional committees. The petition, signed by 17 clergymen, also called for an inquiry into the cost of "over-lapping" Congressional investigations.

COFFEE PRICES -- Chairman J. Glenn Beall (R Md.) of the Senate Banking and Currency subcommittee investigating the rise in the price of coffee, announced Feb. 13 that one New York coffee broker had supplied the subcommittee with a complete list of all trades and traders in coffee futures in recent months. Beall said the subcommittee would delay its probe temporarily to enable other brokers to supply lists on a voluntary basis. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 187.)



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around the capitol

DEFENSE POLICY DEBATED

Another defense debate broke out on the Senate floor Feb. 16, as Democrats again criticized the "new look" in Administration defense policy. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 138.)

Sen. Henry M. Jackson (D Wash.) demanded that the Senate Armed Services Committee probe whether the Administration had placed "political requirements" ahead of military needs in the "basic decision" to rely on massive atomic retaliation against future aggression. Jackson said that Admiral Robert B. Carney, chief of Naval Operations, asserted any future war could produce a "nuclear stalemate," with each side unwilling to drop the first atomic or hydrogen bomb. He said Carney's statement, in Newport, R.I., Feb. 16, seemed at wide variance with what others in the Administration had been claiming for the "new look" policy.

Sens. A. S. Mike Monroney (D Okla.) and Stuart Symington (D Mo.), former Secretary of the Air Force, said they agreed with Jackson.

Chairman Leverett Saltonstall (R Mass.) of the Armed Services Committee, asserted that all members of the joint chiefs of staff had supported the Administration's defense budget at closed-door hearings. Jackson replied he wasn't talking about the budget but the reliance upon massive retaliation, "a singular Air Force policy."

Symington, an Armed Services Committee member, said Carney's statement "was in complete variance" with what the Committee had been told.

Jackson declared that the "atomic monopoly" had not stopped Soviet aggression in the past, and said he could not understand how it would be stopped in the future when Russia now has both the atomic and hydrogen bombs.

Sen. Albert Gore (D Tenn.) maintained that the "new look" has already failed in its first test, "the Indo-China war." Monroney objected to high officials giving out views on important security matters "in after dinner speeches." He urged "full-scale hearings" by the Armed Services Committee.

DEMANDS WILSON RESIGN

In another development, Rep. Samuel W. Yorty (D Calif.) Feb. 16 demanded the resignation of Secretary of Defense Charles E. Wilson for basing an estimate of Soviet air power on what Yorty called "factually unsupported impulsive hunches ... instead of sound intelligence." In a House speech, Yorty said Wilson had been "proved a poor prophet" by recent reports that the Soviets have bombers as "good or better than our B-36." Yorty said the "security of the U.S." was "too important to be gambled on the uninformed guesses of a complacent Secretary."

In 1953 Yorty criticized a \$5 billion cut in funds for the Air Force and demanded that Wilson resign. (CQ Almanac, Vol. IX, 1953, pp. 136, 138.)

INDO-CHINA

In a Cleveland, Ohio speech Feb. 13, Sen. Stuart Symington (D Mo.) declared he favored use of Republic of Korea forces to help fight the Communists in Indo-China. He said, "If we lose Indo-China, we lose Asia" (CQ Weekly Report, p. 192.)

But Sen. Walter F. George (D Ga.) and Sen. John J. Sparkman (D Ala.) said Feb. 14 the U.S. "cannot afford to sanction" use of ROK troops in Indo-China. George also declared that the U.S. would get embroiled in an all-out Asiatic war with Communist China if U.S. combat troops were sent into Indo-China.

Sen. John F. Kennedy (D Mass.) declared Feb. 14 that the sending of 200 U.S. Air Force technicians to Indo-China was "unnecessary" and might lead to U.S. involvement in a shooting war.

Sen. H. Alexander Smith (R N.J.) said Feb. 17 that President Eisenhower had promised to consult Congress before taking any action that might bring demands for the use of American troops in Indo-China. Smith, after a closed-door Foreign Relations Committee session Feb. 16, asserted that the Communists in Indo-China had won only "real estate victories" aimed at influencing the Big Four meeting in Berlin. Smith quoted Assistant Secretary of State Walter Bedell Smith and Admiral Arthur W. Radford, chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, as saying the military situation in the Far Eastern country was "satisfactory."

HOUSING

Sen. Homer E. Capehart (R Ind.) and Rep. Jesse P. Wolcott (R Mich.), Chairman of the Senate and House Banking and Currency Committees, respectively, Feb. 12 introduced identical bills (S 2938 and HR 7839) which they said embodied the President's housing program. (CQ Weekly Report, pp. 144, 200.)

Major provisions of the bills would equalize the FHA mortgage insurance terms on new and old houses to permit lower down payments on used homes, lengthen the repayment period of FHA-insured home loans, and authorize a \$10 million fund for federal aid to state and local communities for advance planning of public works programs. The bills carried no specific provision for the President's request for 35,000 new public housing starts annually for the next four years.

Wolcott said the existing 1949 Housing Act is all that is needed to carry out the public housing program. Rep. Richard Bolling (D Mo.) countered that the 1953 Independent Offices Appropriations Act "rendered inoperative" the 1949 Act because it "prohibits the construction of additional units of public housing until further action by the Congress." (CQ Almanac, Vol. IX, 1953 pp. 141-145).

Albert M. Cole, Administrator of the Housing and Home Finance Agency, said Feb. 14 the Administration's housing bill is the "most democratically prepared piece of legislation ever sent to the Congress." He made the statement at a meeting of the Construction Industry Advisory Council.

NIAGARA POWER

Sen. Herbert H. Lehman (D N.Y.) and Rep. Franklin D. Roosevelt, Jr. (D N.Y.) Feb. 17 introduced identical bills (S 2966; HR 7964) to authorize construction of power plants at Niagara Falls by New York state. In 1953, they had sponsored bills (S 1851; HR 5066) providing for federal construction. The House passed HR 4351, a bill to authorize construction by private companies. (CQ Almanac, 1953, Vol. IX, p. 431.)

They explained that they still oppose a bill (S 1971) -- introduced by Sen. Irving M. Ives (R N.Y.) and supported by Gov. Thomas E. Dewey (R N.Y.) -- which also provides for construction by New York state. S 1971, they said, "provides for an indirect giveaway to private interests by means of bus-bar sale of state-produced power..." Their bills, they said, contain safeguards which would require preference sales to public and non-profit consumers.

CONGRESSIONAL BRIEFS

NEAR EAST

The American Christian Palestine Committee Jan. 16 approved a resolution calling President Eisenhower's friendship for the people of the Near East "sympathetic and impartial." The Committee also commended Secretary of State John Foster Dulles for supporting "direct negotiations between Israel and Jordan." In an address to the group Feb. 16, Sen. Guy M. Gillette (D Iowa) charged that U.S. officials have "apparently abandoned the search for a peaceful settlement in the Middle East."

SHORT WARNS REDS

During a Feb. 14 television program, Chairman Dewey Short (R Mo.) of the House Armed Services Committee warned that if Red China should break the "uneasy" truce and renew the Korean war, "the struggle will not be confined to the Korean peninsula" and the U.S. would "use every weapon" in its arsenal in the fight.

OUTLAW COMMUNISM?

Rep. Francis E. Walter (D Pa.) told the House Feb. 12, "We have definitely established the fact that Communism is a criminal conspiracy, and we ought to be consistent and outlaw Communism." He declared the "only reason" Congress had not yet made Communist Party membership a crime was "because FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover stated it would only drive the Communist Party underground."

OPPOSES YANKEE "SUBSIDIES"

Sen. Allen J. Ellender, Sr. (D La.) said Feb. 13 he would fight any plan to use federal funds to subsidize "uneconomical northern industries, whether this proposal

comes in the form of an increase in the minimum wage, hidden tax benefits, through the negotiation of contracts rather than their being awarded on the basis of low bid, or any other medium."

FOOD STAMP PLAN

Rep. Leonor Sullivan (D Mo.) Feb. 12 introduced a bill (HR 7870) to set up a food-stamp plan through which up to \$1 billion in surplus food stocks would be distributed to needy persons in the U.S.

COUNTERPART FUNDS

Rep. Karl M. LeCompte (R Iowa) Feb. 16 introduced a bill (HR 7908) to require Senate and House committees using counterpart funds abroad to account for the total amount used in reports to the House Administration Committee or the Senate Rules Committee. LeCompte is Chairman of the House Administration Committee. (For discussion of counterpart funds, see CQ Weekly Report, p. 1.)

BRAMBLETT PETITION

Rep. Ernest K. Bramblett (R Calif.) Feb. 15 asked the U.S. District Court to set aside his conviction on a charge of payroll falsification. He sought acquittal, a new trial, or a motion in arrest of judgment (CQ Weekly Report, p. 191.)

ZINC

Sen. George W. Malone (R Nev.) Feb. 15 criticized the Eisenhower Administration for following foreign trade policies of the previous Democratic administrations. Malone asserted that zinc production in Nevada had slumped 62 per cent in 1953 as a result of the flow of foreign zinc into the U.S. Sen. Henry C. Dworshak (R Idaho), one of a group of Senators who visited Mr. Eisenhower Jan. 16 said the President had decided on a special survey to see what can be done to relieve the domestic lead and zinc industries.

SMALL BUSINESS

Chairman Edward J. Thye (R Minn.) of the Senate's Select Committee on Small Business Feb. 16 introduced legislation (S Res 213) to make the group a standing committee with 13 Members. Members could serve on two other standing committees, but the group, which would become the Senate's 16th standing committee, would have no legislative jurisdiction. Thye's resolution was co-sponsored by 13 other Senators.

H-BOMB

Chairman W. Sterling Cole (R N.Y.) of the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy revealed in Chicago Feb. 17 that a hydrogen device, exploded in the Marshall Islands in 1952, tore a hole a mile wide and 175 feet deep in the floor of the Pacific Ocean. Cole said the blast, which he termed a "first step" in the development of hydrogen weapons, completely destroyed an island of the Eniwetok atoll.

PATRONAGE

Sen. William Langer (R N.D.) announced Feb. 18 that four Presidential postmastership nominations for North Dakota were "personally offensive to me" and said he would oppose Senate confirmation. Langer said he was not consulted before the nominations were sent to the Senate. The state's junior Senator, Milton R. Young (R) said Feb. 18 he had been consulted, and approved the nominations. "And so did the Republican State Committee," Young said.

SEED "DEAL"

Rep. Pat Sutton (D Tenn.), a member of the House Agriculture Committee, Feb. 16 called on the Committee to "undertake a thorough investigation" of a "deal" in which 15 million pounds of seed costing the government more than \$6 million under the price support program were sold for less than one-third of that cost to buyers who were members of the Secretary of Agriculture's Seed Industry Advisory Committee.

Maurice Keating, president of Northrup King & Company, one of the companies named by Sutton in connection with the seed purchasing, Feb. 17 denied the charges.

MANION RESIGNS

Chairman Clarence E. Manion announced Feb. 17 he had resigned at President Eisenhower's request as member and chairman of the Commission on Intergovernmental Relations. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 65.)

Manion said the request stemmed from his support of the Bricker amendment, which is opposed by Mr. Eisenhower. (See page 215, and CQ Almanac, Vol. IX, 1953, p. 235.) Associates said Manion delayed his resignation, sought Feb. 12, because he wanted to complete certain Commission discussions first. Manion said the group eventually will issue a "history-making" report.

Manion said his resignation did not mean he was "seceding" from support for the Eisenhower program, but added that the Bricker amendment "embodies a principle I have supported for many years."

Bricker said Manion is a "great citizen" and "more of his ability and integrity is needed in government".

Other comment:

Sen. William E. Jenner (R Ind.) -- "Shocked...(I am) most anxious to learn the true facts."

Sen. George D. Aiken (R Vt.) -- "I'm afraid he was too conservative to be of value to this Administration."

Sen. John M. Butler (R Md.) -- "...men of independent judgement and firm conviction are not wanted" in the Administration.

Sen. Andrew F. Schoepel (R Kan.), a member of the Commission -- "I know something of (Manion's) integrity." If the resignation is for the reason reported, "I think it is a step in the wrong direction."

MASON RESIGNS

Rep. Noah M. Mason (R Ill.) Feb. 18 resigned from the Commission in his protest against Manion's dismissal. In his statement, Mason attacked Presidential aide Sherman Adams, who acted for Mr. Eisenhower. The action, Mason said, "smacked of autocratic dictatorship" and put the Commission in the "same helpless condition as a man with his head severed from his body."

Mason called Manion "one of the biggest men in the country -- big enough and capable enough to be President of the United States."

CONGRESSIONAL QUOTES

"The President's whole program reflects the philosophy which guides him. It is a program for a modern, forward-looking Republican Party -- a program which Lincoln would approve were he still with us." -- Sen. Prescott Bush (R Conn.) in a Feb. 13 Waterbury, Conn. speech.

"The other evening when I heard the President in his radio and television speech quote Lincoln's statement about doing for all the people what needs to be done for them, I chuckled; I said to the little group sitting in my living room 'How can he reconcile that statement with the legislative program he has proposed to Congress (which) for the most part does not protect the economic welfare of the people of the country, but plays into the hands of big business, which obviously has dominated his campaign and the first year of his Administration.'" -- Sen. Wayne Morse (I Ore.) in a Feb. 11 Senate speech.

"Surely it would be the height of folly to ride the witch's broomstick of inflation to the inevitable crash. After so long a period of upswing -- much of it under forced draft -- we need to expect a period of testing the economy's basic strength and resiliency." -- Rep. George A. Dondero (R Mich.) in a Feb. 15 newsletter.

"A man who is out of a job, with no means of livelihood and a family to feed and clothe, is certainly in a depression. The problem is to prevent the situation from spreading to where it could become a national disaster. Name-calling and speech-making will not solve the problem. What is needed is action and not oratory." -- Rep. Walter Rogers (D Tex.) in a Feb. 12 newsletter.

"President Eisenhower has taken the position that intemperate and bitter partisan statements by GOP speakers are not in the public interest and might endanger the cooperation he has received from the Democratic Membership in Congress. In New Mexico there is no mud to throw. It has been dry too long and will continue that way until the crippling curtailment of funds for reclamation and soil and water conservation projects ceases." -- Rep. John J. Dempsey (D N.M.) in a Feb. 18 newsletter.



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political notes

LINCOLN DAY AFTERMATH

The Republican National Committee reported Feb. 17 that nearly 300 GOP Lincoln Day rallies - a record number - were held throughout the country this year. Some 120 Republicans spoke under the auspices of the GOP National Committee.

As the speeches drew to a close, Republicans continued to fire away at the Democrats. Some seemed unmindful of the President's counsel against "extreme partisanship," while others, closer to the President, obviously heeded his counsel. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 195). And the Democrats made headlines themselves by countering GOP verbal fireworks with their own brand.

Sen. William E. Jenner (R Ind.), speaking at Jeffersonville, Ind., on Feb. 12 charged that Fair Dealers put every possible handicap in the way of U.S. soldiers in Korea who were "supposed to lose the war." He said that the American troops "did not know they were supposed to lose the war, so they won it. Then the Fair Dealers stooped to the ultimate depths -- they gave away the victory our men had won with their blood."

Democrats immediately answered. Rep. John W. McCormack (D Mass.) called it "disgracefully false" and observed that it went "far beyond immorality." Rep. Louis C. Rabaut (D Mich.) called upon the President to fire Leonard W. Hall as chairman of the Republican National Committee, which sponsored the Jenner speech, for "his part in this plot to brand millions of Americans as traitors."

TO THE EDGE OF RUIN

House Speaker Joseph W. Martin, Jr. (R Mass.) told a Newark, N.J. GOP rally, Feb. 13 that the Republicans must "sweep back for all time the tide of waste, bankrupt spending and Communist coddling that carried us to the edge of ruin."

In an address before the National Republican Club of New York on Feb. 12, Secretary of Defense Charles E. Wilson said that the end of Korean fighting need not mean a depression, and declared he had "no patience with the people who seem to think that blood spilling and jobs are synonymous."

Attorney General Herbert Brownell, Jr., quipped about a "Be-Kind to Democrats" week at a GOP gathering in Boston Feb. 12. He called upon Democratic leaders to practice what they preached by putting an end to the "give 'em hell" tactics of former President Truman. He devoted much of his speech to the accomplishments of the Eisenhower Administration and to his "housecleaning" at the Department of Justice.

DELETIONS AND SUBSTITUTIONS

Parts of the speeches delivered by Brownell, Postmaster General Arthur E. Summerfield and Sen. Frank Carlson (R Kan.) were deleted after the President's

counsel to avoid extreme partisanship. Sen. Homer Ferguson (R Mich.) switched texts in a speech which he delivered at a GOP rally in Brooklyn Feb. 12.

Both Vice President Nixon and Senate Majority Leader William F. Knowland (R Calif.) cautioned against extreme intemperance in their Lincoln Day appearances. Nixon said in Seattle Feb. 13 that "we should leave the door open to all, regardless of party, to support our President and his program."

In a Lincoln Day address in St. Louis Feb. 13 Knowland noted that he would need Democratic aid to help push the President's program through Congress and observed that most Members of Congress tend to vote on legislation "as Americans rather than as narrow partisans." In an interview with the press on Feb. 12 Knowland said, "I personally have never gone in for blanket indictment of the Democratic Party. But I think certain acts of prior administrations were open to criticism and the opposition party would be derelict in its duty if it did not call attention to them."

In addition to criticizing Democratic "mismanagement" in foreign and domestic affairs, most GOP speech-makers plugged hard for GOP Congressional victories in the November election to fill out the President's "team."

DEMOCRATS COUNTER

The Democrats not only answered charges hurled at their party, but drew some retorts for their counter-attack. Sen. Herbert H. Lehman (D N.Y.) told a \$100-a-plate gathering of the New York State Democratic Committee Feb. 12 that Gov. Thomas E. Dewey (R N.Y.) and Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy (R Wis.) had formed a new team of "smear-and-run." He claimed that "hysterical" Republican attacks on Democrats indicated that GOP leaders "sense fear and defeat."

Dewey on Feb. 14 called Lehman's attack "disgraceful." He, in turn, accused Lehman of "hypocrisy" for attacking McCarthy while voting in favor of granting appropriations for the Senate Government Operations Committee headed by McCarthy. (CQ Weekly Report, pp. 157, 160).

Democratic National Chairman Stephen A. Mitchell, speaking in Helena, Mont., on Feb. 13, accused Republicans of "a sinister campaign to plant in the mind of every person the dark suspicion that the Democratic Party is somehow the party of Communism." At a news conference in Helena, Mitchell labelled Jenner and McCarthy as "just a couple of card-carrying Republicans. They remind me of what Lord Bacon said about an orangutan -- the higher he climbs up a tree the better you can see its indecency," Mitchell said.

Rep. Chet Hollifield (D Calif.) on Feb. 12 said GOP attacks were "sinking below political partisanship into the rat sewers." Sen. Spessard Holland (D Fla.) attributed GOP jibes to internal dissensions within the GOP.

TRUCE ?

As the GOP shooting died down, Rep. Hugh D. Scott, Jr., former chairman of the Republican National Committee, suggested Feb. 16 that a truce be called in the current name-calling contest between the parties. Scott suggested it would be "a fair swap" if the "Democrats stopped running against Hoover and the Republicans stopped running against Truman."

OLD NUMBERS GAME

State Department Security Chief R. W. Scott McLeod told a Lincoln Day audience in Mitchell, S.D., Feb. 11 that the Democrats were continuing to "play their own numbers game" in demanding a breakdown of the 2,200 federal employees that the Eisenhower Administration claims to have discharged as "security risks." "It's a game they started in 1950 with Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy (R Wis.)," McLeod said. "I don't think people care if they were drunks, perverts or Communists -- they just want us to get rid of them."

But Democrats held a different view on the "security risk" controversy, and took a dim view of McLeod's political speech-making.

Sen. Herbert H. Lehman (D N.Y.) Feb. 15 introduced legislation (S 2942) to bring McLeod and all other security officers under the Hatch Act ban on political activity. The State Department has said that McLeod is not subject to Hatch Act provisions because he holds a post comparable to that of Assistant Secretary of State, and therefore can make political speeches. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 196).

"I believe that the nation has been shocked by Mr. McLeod's recent activities just as it would be shocked if Mr. J. Edgar Hoover (FBI director) went out on a political speaking tour in behalf of the Republican Party or any other political party," Lehman said Feb. 12. At that time McLeod was completing his tour through South Dakota and Wyoming under the auspices of the Republican National Committee.

DEMOCRATS DEMAND PROBE

All of the Democratic members of the Senate Civil Service and Post Office Committee Feb. 16 demanded an investigation of the security risks discharges. Failure to conduct such a probe "will be a shirking of Congressional responsibility," they wrote to Committee Chairman Frank Carlson (R Kan.). Carlson said Feb. 17 that he had "no objection" to such an investigation.

Chairman Philip Young of the Civil Service Commission announced Feb. 17 that he had ordered an analysis of the Administration's "security risks" firings "in order to make available to the national security council as much information as can feasibly be assembled." Young said it would be "futile and meaningless" to attempt to assign a specific reason for the discharge of each "security risk."

Rep. Robert L. F. Sikes (D Fla.) said Feb. 12 that "failure" of the Republicans to make a detailed account on security risks indicates that some Republicans believe "a security risk is any Democrat who has a

government job and the only security that is involved is that of the Republican Party."

PATRONAGE AT AGRICULTURE

Secretary of Agriculture Ezra Taft Benson on Feb. 12 announced the resignation of Howard H. Gordon, a Democrat, as chief of the Commodity Stabilization Service, and the appointment of James A. McConnell, New York state GOP farm leader, to replace Gordon.

Benson also announced that Under Secretary True D. Morse would assume the presidency of the Commodity Credit Corporation, a post which had been held by Gordon. He said that the New Hampshire Production and Marketing Administration committee members, all Democrats, were being replaced with Republicans. Other changes would be made. Benson indicated, to put men into top Agriculture positions who are more in sympathy with the President's farm program. But, he said, the positions would go to qualified Republicans, not to "political hacks."

Sen. Arthur V. Watkins (R Utah) applauded changes in Agriculture's top command. The shift has "given the Republican party a lift," the Utah Senator declared, and is "a good start" toward firmer GOP control of the Department.

State Roundup

ARKANSAS: Postmaster Harold Jinks of Piggott, Ark., wrote to Rep. E. C. Gathings (D Ark.) Feb. 16 that the Eisenhower Administration is trying to oust him for "promiscuous and continuous political activity" because he promoted a celebration in 1949 for a hometown Democrat who made good -- Leslie L. Biffle, then Secretary of the Senate. Jinks said, "they might fire me, but I will fight with the last ounce of strength in my body."

KANSAS: Rep. Howard S. Miller (D Kan.), who scored an upset in the 1952 campaign by defeating former Rep. Albert Cole (R), announced Feb. 17 that he will seek a second term.

NEW JERSEY: The Essex County Clean Government Organization is "seriously considering" Lewis Llewellyn, a Republican personnel executive, as its candidate for the Tenth District to oppose Rep. Peter W. Rodino Jr. (D). The group advertised in local papers and received several replies including one from Llewellyn, a novice in politics.

NEW YORK: Carmine DeSapio, leader of Tammany Hall, the Democratic organization in Manhattan, was elected by New York state Democratic leaders on Feb. 13 to be National Democratic Committeeman from New York.

VIRGINIA: Sixth District Democrats will hold a primary on June 13 to pick a candidate to oppose Rep. Richard H. Poff (R) in the November elections...Ninth District Republicans on Feb. 6 nominated Rep. William C. Wampler (R Va.) for another term. Pat W. Jennings (D) will be his opponent. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 197)



(FEB. 12 - 18)

the executive branch

ATOMIC ENERGY MESSAGE

President Eisenhower Feb. 17 asked Congress to amend the Atomic Energy Act of 1946 to permit exchange of certain information on atomic weapons with friendly nations, and to develop the peacetime potentials of atomic energy with the help of private enterprise.

His 15 legislative recommendations elaborated upon three general requests submitted in earlier messages. The total of Presidential legislative proposals was increased to 106. (See pages 201-06.)

PRESIDENT'S PROPOSALS

Mr. Eisenhower asked Congress to:

Authorize exchange with U.S. defense partners of tactical information needed for defense planning and training for atomic warfare

Modify limitations on exchange with other nations of information on production of atomic energy from the raw-material stage onward

Permit exchange of fissionable materials and data on industrial applications of atomic energy, with assurances against military use

Authorize the President to delegate to the Atomic Energy Commission the power to waive prohibitions against participation by U.S. citizens in enterprises abroad related to production of fissionable material

Grant AEC flexibility in deciding the extent of security investigations required before personnel are allowed access to restricted data of various degrees of sensitivity

Permit AEC to authorize its contractors to disclose restricted data to personnel already cleared by the Defense Department, eliminating the requirement for duplicate security clearances

Exclude from the legal definition of "restricted data" information concerning use of atomic weapons -- as distinguished from theory, design, and manufacture -- in order to place such information under protection of Defense Department security measures

Permit the Defense Department and the AEC jointly to exclude from the definition of "restricted data" any information in the "marginal zone" between military utilization and design

Give the Defense Department a voice with AEC in declassification of "restricted data" for publication

Relax restrictions against private-enterprise ownership or lease of fissionable material and production facilities

Permit private manufacture, ownership, and operation of atomic reactors, under AEC license

Authorize AEC to establish safety and security regulations for private use and possession of fissionable material

Permit AEC in initial stages of private development, to sell licensees materials and services

Extend to the field of atomic energy production -- as well as utilization -- provisions for granting private patents

Continue temporarily AEC's authority to require patent owners to license others to use their inventions.

Eisenhower Meets Press

In his 28th news conference, President Eisenhower said Feb. 17 that March should be the key month in showing what is ahead. Unemployment normally drops in March, and if it doesn't next month, he said, he will take that as a very definite warning of real economic trouble.

On other matters, the President said:

Agriculture Secretary Ezra Taft Benson's cut in the support price of butter has his approval and is a move to put butter back on the American dinner table

This nation is in no way supporting colonialism through its aid to forces battling communism in Indo-China

He sees no possibility the Administration's probe of coffee prices will affect inter-American relations. It is dangerous to relieve localities of all responsibilities and costs for such projects as TVA.

His proposal to join with Russia and other nations in an atomic pool for peaceful purposes is still being pushed and he expects further talks with Russia.

Immediately after his press conference, Mr. Eisenhower left by air for a five-day vacation at Palm Springs, Calif.

INTERNATIONAL PHASE

The President said his program is not related to his Dec. 8, 1953, proposal to the United Nations that an international pool of fissionable material and information be established for peaceful uses. Implementation of that plan, he said, must await the result of international talks.

Mr. Eisenhower said amendments are needed because the 1946 law is "inconsistent with the nuclear realities of 1954." He said exchange of information with allies would increase this nation's "atomic effectiveness." He conceded that freer exchange of information "involves risks that must be weighed..."

The President declared that "beneficent use of atomic energy in human service...can soon be a reality." Private enterprise, he said, is "needed to assure the greatest efficiency and progress" at least public cost.

Industrial participation, he predicted, may eventually permit the government to reduce its reactor research and development, but for the time being federal activity must continue in the fields of power-reactor technology and military propulsion reactors.

He explained that his recommendations on patents are designed to prevent patent monopolies. When a broader base in the industry is achieved -- perhaps in five years -- provisions for licensing patents should be removed, he said.

ATOMIC REACTION

Sen. Edwin C. Johnson (D Colo.) Feb. 18 opposed the President's proposals for encouraging private-enterprise development of atomic energy because the current methods of governmental-industrial cooperation are "working so well..." He urged that Congress "move very slowly" on Mr. Eisenhower's recommendations for sharing tactical atomic information with friendly nations.

The President

SUPPLEMENTAL FUNDS

President Eisenhower Feb. 17 asked Congress for supplemental appropriations totaling \$435,894,962 -- all but \$295,000 of it for fiscal 1954. Included was a \$35 million request for unemployment compensation. The White House said almost 90 per cent of the total request was for "relatively uncontrollable programs such as veterans compensation and benefits, grants to states for old age public assistance, and federal aid highways."

TAX EXEMPTIONS

President Eisenhower Feb. 12 authorized the House Select Committee to Investigate Tax-Exempt Foundations to study tax returns filed by organizations claiming tax exemptions. The authorization, in effect to Jan. 3, 1955, permits the Committee to examine returns for the years 1950 through 1953. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 30.)

Departments, Agencies

BUTTER PRICES

Secretary of Agriculture Ezra Taft Benson announced Feb. 15, that effective April 1, government price supports on butter will drop from 90 to 75 per cent of parity. President Eisenhower announced his support of the plan Feb. 17.

The Secretary's order which includes similar reductions in price supports for cheese and dried skim milk, will mean an average drop of 8 1/4 cents in the 66-cent-per-pound support price which the government now pays for butter, the Agriculture Department said.

Benson said the government has accumulated more than \$350 million worth of surplus butter, cheese and dried milk and that lower support prices should result ultimately in lower prices to consumers. Meanwhile other efforts to reduce the stockpile will be made, he said, including distribution to needy persons and expansion of markets abroad.

Leading the opposition to the order in two hours of Senate debate Feb. 16, Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey (D Minn.) termed the action "a revelation of things to come if Congress should adopt the flexible price-support program which would give the Secretary a choice between 75 per cent and 90 per cent." He predicted that producers and processors would unload as much butter as possible on the government at 90 per cent of parity before April 1; then buy it back for 15 per cent less after that date.

Humphrey estimated that the cut would cost dairy farmers \$600 million a year and declared that the 15 per cent cut was counter to the President's pre-election promise of "full parity" and "greater protection" for producers of perishables like milk.

In support of Benson's decision to lower supports, Sen. Clinton P. Anderson (D N.M.) said high price supports tend to dislocate normal uses of dairy products. He endorsed the "stamp plan" proposed by Sen. George D. Aiken (R Vt.), Chairman of the Agriculture and Forestry Committee, to issue stamps for free dairy products to needy persons.

The dairy farmer is caught between "two crushing assaults," Sen. Herbert H. Lehman (D N.Y.) said. "On the one hand, there exists a stable or possibly even an increased cost of production, and on the other hand, the farmer is experiencing an inevitable decrease of serious proportions in the income he receives from the sale of some of his products."

Sen. Everett McKinley Dirksen (R Ill.) defended Benson and reminded Senators that he was carrying out the provisions of an Act passed by a Democratic Congress. Under the law, he said, the Secretary of Agriculture was obliged to set the support level at 75 per cent of parity if he determined that such a level would assure an adequate supply.

Sen. Allen J. Ellender, Sr. (D La.) declared that surpluses could have been avoided if the cut in price supports had been made last April but, he reported, Benson told him he was "pressured" into leaving them at 90 per cent of parity at that time.

In the House Feb. 17 Rep. Jacob K. Javits (R N.Y.) supported Benson's decision and said the Secretary had done "a brave and courageous thing, both politically and morally." Rep. Wayne L. Hays (D Ohio) declared the action was "another gift to the processor at the expense of the farmer and will benefit the consumer very little."

Three bills have been introduced to limit the downward adjustment of price supports for milk, butterfat and their products: S 2962 by Sen. Edward J. Thye (R Minn.) Feb. 17; HR 7895 by Rep. August H. Andresen (R Minn.), Feb. 16, and HR 7952 by Rep. Melvin R. Laird (R Wis.) Feb. 17.

MINIMUM WAGE

Secretary of Labor James P. Mitchell Feb. 12 told a news conference in Los Angeles that he considered \$1.25 an hour a higher minimum wage than industry can afford. He said his Department is studying the minimum wage with the goals of broadening coverage and raising the level above 75 cents an hour.

Mitchell estimated that "all President Eisenhower's recommendations (for revision of the Taft-Hartley labor law) have a good chance of passage..." (CQ Weekly Report, pp. 68-69.) He predicted that the guaranteed annual wage will be "organized labor's next big push."

LOYALTY RULING

Secretary of the Army Robert T. Stevens Feb. 18 declared that any reserve officer who refuses to answer questions on loyalty "when properly asked" would forfeit his commission and be discharged under "conditions other than honorable." Stevens, in a letter to Chairman Joseph R. McCarthy (R Wis.) of the Senate Permanent Investigations Subcommittee, said the decision was made as a result of the case of Maj. Irving Peress, who refused to answer certain questions Jan. 30. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 165.) Peress, a reserve officer, was honorably discharged Feb. 3. Stevens said it was "impractical" to take action against Peress.

WOOL TARIFF

In a report to President Eisenhower Feb. 12, the Department of Agriculture maintained that proposals to increase the tariff on foreign wool would weaken the ability of American wool to compete successfully with synthetic fibres. It also said a significant increase in the wool tariff would retard foreign trade and might encourage retaliation by wool-exporting countries.

POSTAL POLL UPHELD

Comptroller General Lindsay C. Warren Feb. 12 told Sen. Albert Gore (D Tenn.) that Postmaster General Arthur E. Summerfield acted legally in hiring a polling firm to sample public opinion on postal rates. Gore's office released the letter from Warren. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 192.) Warren wrote that Summerfield's action was "within his authority," and that there was no evidence it was "intended to influence Members of Congress."

UNEMPLOYMENT

Secretary of Commerce Sinclair Weeks announced Feb. 16 that a new method of collecting data indicated the number of unemployed for the week Jan. 3 to Jan. 9, 1954 was 3,087,000, or about 728,000 more than previously reported under the old method of sampling. The new method put the number employed Jan. 9 at 59,778,000.

TANKERS RECALLED

The Maritime Administration Feb. 16 ordered the immediate return of five tankers bought from the government in 1948 by American Overseas Tanker Corporation, then headed by former Rep. Joseph E. Casey (D Mass. 1935-42), who is charged with conspiring to defraud the government. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 198).

WAR POWERS

The Navy Feb. 17 sent Congress a draft of proposed legislation to extend, until six months after the duration of the national emergency declared Dec. 16, 1950, the Presidential defense contract authority carried in title II of the First War Powers Act of 1941. Congress in 1953 extended this authority through June 30, 1954 (Public Law 97, CQ Almanac, 1953, Vol. IX, p. 61).

POWER POLICY

Assistant Secretary of Interior Fred G. Aandahl Feb. 17 discussed with representatives of rural electric cooperatives a departure from past public-power policy. He disclosed drafts of contracts which would provide for sale of power generated at the government's Clark Hill Dam to the private Georgia Power Company, which would guarantee to sell certain amounts to preference customers such as cooperatives. Former Gov. Ellis Arnall (D Ga.), counsel for Georgia Electric Membership Corporation, called the proposal "improper and illegal."

SMALL BUSINESS

An increase in small business failures was attributed by Wendell B. Barnes, Federal Small Business Administrator to cutbacks in military orders in a Feb. 15 report to the Senate Small Business Committee. However, he said, the period of "readjustment" is temporary and there is "nothing in the picture to be alarmed about." The first semi-annual report showed small business failures increased in the last three months of 1953 but were under the 50-year average.

Commissions

WATCH TARIFFS

The Tariff Commission Feb. 12 concluded its week-long hearing on a request by American watch makers that it recommend to President Eisenhower a maximum hike in duties on watches and watch movements under the reciprocal trade treaty between the U.S. and Switzerland. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 199.) A statement of the American Farm Bureau Federation said Switzerland buys \$50 million worth of farm produce from the U.S., far more than other Western European countries. "These sales of U.S. farm products," the Farm Bureau said, "are made possible to a large extent by the U.S. imports of watches and watch movements."

CONFIRMATIONS

The Senate has confirmed the nomination of:

Albert C. Beeson of California, member, National Labor Relations Board, Feb. 18, roll-call vote, 45-42 (see page 217, 220.)

NOMINATIONS

President Eisenhower has nominated:

Raymond T. Armbruster of New York, Feb. 15, member, War Claims Commission

Whitney Gilliland of Iowa, Feb. 15, member, War Claims Commission

Mrs. Pearl Carter Pace of Kentucky, Feb. 15, member, War Claims Commission

Archie A. Alexander of Iowa, Feb. 15, governor, Virgin Islands

Don N. Laramore of Indiana, Feb. 15, judge, U.S. Court of Claims

Henry F. Holland of Texas, Feb. 17, Assistant Secretary of State (Inter-American Affairs).



(FEB. 19)

late developments

Late developments of the week ending Feb. 19, briefly reported on this page, will be covered in appropriate sections of the Feb. 26 Weekly Report.

On The Floor

BRICKER AMENDMENT

Sen. John W. Bricker (R Ohio) Feb. 19 charged that Secretary of State John Foster Dulles had performed "a legal somersault" in his position on dangers latent in the use of non-treaty international agreements. Bricker's statement came during debate on S J Res 1, his proposed Constitutional amendment on treaties and other international agreements (see page 215).

42 YEARS IN CONGRESS

Senators took time off from the Bricker amendment debate Feb. 19 to salute Sen. Carl Hayden (D Ariz.), 76, who marked completion of his 42nd year in Congress. Hayden has represented Arizona since she was admitted to the Union on Feb. 14, 1912. He was sworn in as a Representative Feb. 19, 1912, and served in the House until March 4, 1927, when he was sworn in as Senator.

Committees

SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS

The House Appropriations Committee Feb. 19, in executive session tentatively voted an extra \$15 million for the Veteran's Unemployment Compensation program. The action, if upheld, would raise the total for the program to \$53.5 million. The bill is a fiscal 1954 supplemental appropriation.

WARREN NOMINATION

The Senate Judiciary Committee Feb. 19 revealed that objections filed against Earl Warren as Chief Justice of the U.S. charge that Warren was "under the domination and control of a notorious liquor lobbyist," and as governor of California knowingly appointed dishonest judges (see page 235). Chairman William Langer (R N.D.) earlier Feb. 19 told the Senate that 10 charges had been assembled from "over 200" objections filed with the Committee.

DETROIT TEAMSTERS

A joint House Education and Labor-Government Operations subcommittee reported Feb. 19 on its 1953 probe of affairs of the Detroit branch, International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Warehousemen and Helpers of America (AFL) (CQ Almanac, Vol. IX, 1953, p. 266). The report charged that William Bufalino, president of local 985 was the "principal offender and perpetrator" of "racketeering, extortion and gangsterism" in the Detroit coin juke-box business.

STATUS OF MAJOR LEGISLATION

This chart traces through Feb. 19, 1954 the advancement toward a final decision of these major legislative proposals:

Bills	Reported in House	Passed House	Reported in Senate	Passed Senate	Enacted
Statehood for Alaska	6/26/53				
Statehood for Hawaii	3/3/53	3/10/53	1/27/54		
Increase Salaries of Congress, Fed. Judges			5/12/53		
Immunity of Cong. witnesses			4/20/53	7/9/53	
Raise legal debt limit	7/31/53	7/31/53			
St. Lawrence Seaway			6/16/53	1/20/54	
Restrict executive treaty powers (Bricker Amendment)			6/15/53		
South Korean Mutual Defense Pact			1/21/54	1/26/54	2/5/54
Treasury-Post Office Appropriation	2/16/54	2/18/54			

Other Developments

1,456 "UNFORTUNATE MISTAKE"

Bernard M. Shanley, special counsel to President Eisenhower, said Feb. 19 he made an "unfortunate mistake" in November, 1953, when he labeled as "subversives" 1,456 persons dropped under the Administration's security program. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 64.) Debate over the labelling has proceeded since. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 138.) Shanley said he phoned the White House before a New Jersey speech Nov. 6, 1953, and through a "misunderstanding" used the term "subversive. I know it wasn't true. It was done inadvertently," Shanley said Feb. 19. He said when he referred to the same matter two weeks later he substituted the words "security risks" and has used that term ever since.

MANION COMMENT

Gov. Dan Thornton (R Colo.), after a White House visit Feb. 19, said that Clarence Manion was dismissed as chairman of the Commission on Intergovernmental Relations because he didn't have time for the job -- not because he supported the Bricker amendment (see p. 230).

INDIVIDUAL TAX EXEMPTIONS

Sens. Walter F. George (D Ga.), Robert S. Kerr (D Okla.) and J. Allen Frear (D Del.) Feb. 19 introduced S 2983, to raise individual income tax exemptions from \$600 to \$800 this year and to \$1,000 in succeeding years. All three are members, and George is ranking Democrat, of the tax-considering Senate Finance Committee. George described the proposal as a "proper approach" toward staying off a serious economic downturn.



(FEB. 10 - 16)

summary of legislation (APPENDIX)

Bills Acted On

EXPLANATORY NOTE: Bills and resolutions which during this period have been approved and reported by committees to the floor of either house, or have been passed by either house, are listed below in numerical order. The summary gives, in order listed, number of bill, description, sponsor, nature and date of action. Action was by voice vote unless otherwise indicated.

Simple resolutions (S Res or H Res) are completed when adopted by the chamber in which they originate. They do not become law.

Concurrent resolutions (S Con Res or H Con Res) are completed when adopted by both houses. They do not become law.

Joint resolutions (S J Res or H J Res) and bills (S or H R) must be passed by both houses and are then sent to the President. They become law when signed by the President, or become law without his signature after 10 days, unless he vetoes.

CQ's Summary of Legislation appears weekly while Congress is in session, as an appendix at the back of CQ Weekly Report. Pages are numbered consecutively throughout the year and to distinguish appendix pages from other Weekly Report pages, each appendix page number is preceded by an A.

Sent to President

S 2689. Retrocede to the State of Ohio concurrent jurisdiction over certain highways within Wright-Patterson Air Force Base, Ohio. SALTONSTALL (R Mass.). Senate Armed Services reported Feb. 4. Passed Senate on call of calendar Feb. 8. Passed House on consent calendar in lieu of HR 7305, Feb. 16.

Senate Bills and Resolutions

FLOOR ACTION IN EITHER HOUSE

S 666. Authorize conveyance of certain lands and rights-of-way to Jackson, Wyo. HUNT (D Wyo.) Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported July 29, 1953. Passed Senate Feb. 10, 1954.
S 1386. Amend section 2 of the Commodity Exchange Act re the meaning of the word "commodity" to include coffee therein. GILLETTE (D Iowa). Senate Agriculture reported Feb. 3. Passed Senate Feb. 10.
S J Res 12. Authorize a survey to be made of the Passamaquoddy tidal power project. SMITH (R Maine), PAYNE (R Maine.). Senate Foreign Relations reported Jan. 19. Passed Senate Feb. 10.

COMMITTEE ACTION IN EITHER HOUSE

S 361. Provide for renewal of and adjustment of compensation under contracts for carrying mail on water routes. BUTLER (R Md.). Senate Post Office and Civil Service reported Feb. 15.
S 2698. Provide for an additional judge for the southern district of Mississippi. EASTLAND (D Miss.). Senate Judiciary reported Feb. 15.
S 2728. Authorize the collection of indebtedness of military and civilian personnel resulting from erroneous payments. CARLSON (R Kan.). Senate Post Office and Civil Service reported Feb. 15.
S 2773. Amend act providing for transportation and distribution of mails on motor vehicle routes. CARLSON (R Kan.). Senate Post Office and Civil Service reported Feb. 15.

House Bills and Resolutions

FLOOR ACTION IN EITHER HOUSE

HR 423. Increase fee for executing an application for a passport from \$1 to \$3. BENTLEY (R Mich.). House Foreign Affairs reported July 30, 1953. Passed House on consent calendar Feb. 16, 1954.
HR 459. Amend the U.S. Code to increase penalty for unauthorized wearing manufacture or sale of medals and badges awarded by the War Department. KEAPNEY (R N.Y.). House Armed Services reported Feb. 8. Passed House on consent calendar Feb. 16.
HR 4231. Authorize appointment to the Military and Naval Academies of sons of certain members of the armed forces who died or shall die as a result of active service on or after June 27, 1950. VAN ZANDT (R Pa.). House Armed Services reported Feb. 8. Passed House on consent calendar Feb. 16.

HR 4984. Remove limitations upon the purposes for which Miles City, Mont. may use certain land heretofore conveyed to it by the U.S. D'EWART (R Mont.). House Interior and Insular Affairs reported Feb. 8. Passed House on consent calendar Feb. 16.
HR 5620. Make certain provisions for clearing titles of certain lands in Colorado by confirming and reestablishing certain boundaries determined by surveys made in 1868 and 1875. HILL (R Colo.). House Interior and Insular Affairs reported Feb. 8. Passed House on consent calendar Feb. 16.
HR 6251. Authorize abolishment of Shoshone Cavern National Monument and transfer of the land therein to the city of Cody, Mont., for recreational purposes. HARRISON (R Wyo.). House Interior and Insular Affairs reported Feb. 8. Passed House on consent calendar Feb. 16.
HR 6435. Add "onions" to definition of word "commodity" for purposes of Commodity Exchange Act. KING (R Pa.). House Agriculture reported August 1, 1953. Passed House on consent calendar Feb. 16, 1954.
HR 6455. Create a National Monument Commission. D'EWART (R Mont.). House Interior and Insular Affairs reported Feb. 2. Passed House on consent calendar Feb. 16.
HR 7305. Retrocede to the State of Ohio concurrent jurisdiction over certain highways within Wright-Patterson Air Force Base, Ohio. HESS (R Ohio). House Armed Services reported Jan. 29. House passed S 2689 in lieu on consent calendar Feb. 16.
HR 7371. Provide for the disposal of paid postal savings certificates. BOLTON, O. P. (R Ohio). House Post Office and Civil Service reported Feb. 8. Passed House on consent calendar Feb. 16.
HR 7512. Provide for conveyance of lands at Camp Blanding, Fla. BENNETT (D Fla.). House Armed Services reported Feb. 2. Passed House on consent calendar Feb. 16.
HR 7554. Make certain provisions re the pay of certain government employees for non-workdays set by administrative order. REES (R Kan.). House Post Office and Civil Service reported Feb. 8. Passed House on consent calendar Feb. 16.

COMMITTEE ACTION IN EITHER HOUSE

HR 1433. Prevent retroactive checkage of retired pay in the cases of certain enlisted men and warrant officers appointed or advanced to commission rank, or grade, under the act of July 24, 1941. VAN ZANDT (R Pa.). House Armed Services reported Feb. 16.
HR 2567. Amend act of July 26, 1947 re relief of certain disbursing officers. REED (R Ill.). House Judiciary reported March 5. Passed House, amended, on consent calendar March 16, 1953. Senate Judiciary reported Feb. 15, 1954.
HR 2683. Extend authority of the Secretary of Interior to provide public works and enter into agreements with applicants under the Alaska Public Works Act of 1950. BARTLETT (D Alaska). House Interior and Insular Affairs reported Feb. 16.
HR 2848. Place the wharves and landings constructed or controlled by the Republic of Hawaii completely under the Territorial government. FARRINGTON (R Hawaii). House Interior and Insular Affairs reported Feb. 16.
HR 3413. Grant oil and gas in lands on the Fort Peck Indian Reservation to certain individual Indians. D'EWART (R Mont.). House Interior and Insular Affairs reported Feb. 12.
HR 5627. Increase limitation on the total sums expended annually for graduate study for professional personnel of the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics. SHORT (R Mo.). House Armed Services reported Feb. 16.
HR 7328. Promote the national defense by authorizing the construction of aeronautical research facilities by the NACA. SHORT (R Mo.). House Armed Services reported Feb. 16.
HR 7541. Promote the national defense by including a representative of the Defense Department as a member of the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics. SHORT (R Mo.). House Armed Services reported Feb. 16.
HR 7893. Make appropriations for the Department of the Treasury and Post Office for fiscal 1955. CANFIELD (R N.J.). House appropriations reported Feb. 16.
H J Res 355. Make certain provisions re the supplying of agricultural workers from the Republic of Mexico. HOPE (R Kan.). House Agriculture reported Feb. 12.

Bills Introduced

Bills listed by CQ are arranged according to subject matter. To find out whether a specific bill was introduced, check through the category which covers the subject matter of that bill. (For listing of categories see CQ Weekly Report, p. A-2.)

Within each category are Senate bills in alphabetical order of sponsor's name, followed by House bills in alphabetical order of sponsor's name. Bills are described as follows: Sponsor's name, bill number, date introduced, brief description of provisions and committee to which bill was assigned.

Bills sponsored by more than one Senator are listed under the first sponsor, with additional sponsors listed in alphabetical order. All such multiple sponsored bills are marked by an asterisk(*). To check all bills introduced by a particular Senator, look for his name under each of the subject categories and subdivisions thereof, and check all bills marked with an asterisk.

In the House identical bills are sponsored by several Members but each bill has only one sponsor and one number. In such cases only the first bill introduced -- that with the lowest bill number -- is described in full. Bills introduced subsequently during the period and identical in nature are cited back to the earliest bill.

Agriculture

CLEMENTS (D Ky.) S 2933.....2/11/54. Amend Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act to provide assistance thereunder to restore pasture land damaged by drought or insects and to place protective vegetative cover on untilled croplands. Agriculture.

*HENNING (D Mo.), Symington (D Mo.) S 2934.....2/11/54. Make provision for providing emergency feed and seed assistance to farmers, ranchers, and stockmen during major disasters. Agriculture.

ANDRESEN (R Minn.) HR 7895.....2/16/54. Amend Agricultural Act of 1949 to provide a limitation on the downward adjustment of price supports for milk and butterfat and their products. Agriculture.

JONES (D Mo.) HR 7852.....2/12/54. Amend act of April 6, 1949, re emergency feed and seed assistance to farmers, ranchers, and stockmen in connection with major disasters. Agriculture.

HARRISON (R Neb.) HR 7875.....2/12/54. Authorize the President to use agricultural products to improve U.S. foreign relations. Agriculture.

HILL (R Colo.) HR 7876.....2/12/54. Authorize the President to use agricultural commodities to improve U.S. foreign relations and to improve famine conditions. Agriculture.

SULLIVAN (D Mo.) HR 7870.....2/12/54. Provide for distribution of certain surplus food commodities to needy persons in the U.S. by use of a food-stamp plan. Agriculture.

Appropriations

CANFIELD (R N.J.) HR 7893.....2/16/54. Make appropriations for the Treasury and Post Office Departments, Export-Import Bank of Washington, and Reconstruction Finance Corporation for fiscal year ending June 30, 1955. Appropriations.

McVEY (R Ill.) HR 7911.....2/16/54. Appropriate money for the construction of Calumet-Sag Channel, Illinois. Appropriations.

Education and Welfare

HOUSING AND SCHOOLS

SPARKMAN (D Ala.) S 2937.....2/11/54. Extend for five years the period in which families of veterans and servicemen may be admitted to low-rent housing without meeting the requirements of the U.S. Housing Act of 1937. Banking and Currency.

*SPARKMAN (D Ala.), Anderson (D N.M.), Burke (D Ohio), Clements (D Ky.), Douglas (D Ill.), Green (D R.I.), Hennings (D Mo.), Hill (D Ala.), Humphrey (D Minn.), Hunt (D Wyo.), Johnson (D Colo.), Langer (R N.D.), Lehman (D N.Y.), Lennon (D N.C.), Long (D La.), Kennedy (D Mass.), Maybank (D S.C.), McCarran (D Nev.), Morse (I Ore.), Murray (D Mont.), Neely (D W.Va.), Robertson (D Va.), Stennis (D Miss.) S 2949.....2/15/54. Continue authority to make funds available for loans and grants under title V of the Housing Act of 1949. Banking and Currency.

JONES (D Ala.) HR 7902.....2/16/54. Continue authority to make funds available for loans and grants under title V of the Housing Act of 1949, as amended. Banking and Currency.

LANHAM (D Ga.) HR 7907.....2/16/54. Provide for federal financial assistance to the states in constructing public elementary and secondary school facilities. Labor.

WOLCOTT (R Mich.) HR 7839.....2/12/54. Assist in providing and improving housing eliminating and preventing slums, and conserving and developing urban communities. Banking and Currency.

SAFETY AND HEALTH

ROBERTS (D Ala.) HR 7920.....2/16/54. Require inside latches on the doors of household refrigerators shipped in interstate commerce. Commerce.

SOCIAL SECURITY

*SMITH (R N.J.), Ives (R N.Y.), Kennedy (D Mass.), Lehman (D N.Y.), Murray (D Mont.) S 2930.....2/11/54. Amend Railroad Retirement Act, Railroad Retirement Tax Act and Railroad Unemployment Insurance Act to liberalize the railroad retirement system, and adjust certain benefits. Labor.

BENNETT (R Mich.) HR 7843.....2/12/54. Amend Railroad Retirement Act of 1937 to permit certain employed persons to be paid annuities under such act. Commerce.

LONG (D La.) S 2929.....2/10/54. Increase federal financial participation in state programs for old-age assistance, aid for dependent children, aid to the blind, and aid to the permanently disabled, so that states may adjust their payments to beneficiaries to provide for the increased cost of living. Finance.

SELDEN (D Ala.) HR 7916.....2/16/54. Amend the Railroad Retirement Act of 1937 to provide annuities for certain incompetent children of deceased railroad workers. Commerce.

STAGGERS (D W.Va.) HR 7869.....2/12/54. Similar to Wolverton (R N.J.) HR 7840.

WOLVERTON (R N.J.) HR 7840.....2/12/54. Amend Railroad Retirement Act, Railroad Retirement Tax Act and Railroad Unemployment Insurance Act, to liberalize the railroad retirement system, and adjust certain benefits. Commerce.

Foreign Policy

IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION

SHELLEY (D Calif.) HR 7917.....2/16/54. Make provision re the naturalization of certain merchant seamen who later serve in the armed forces of the U.S. Judiciary.

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

DOUGLAS (D Ill.) S Con Res 62.....2/16/54. Express doctrine of non-recognition of the conquest of free peoples, condemn violations of international agreements and aggressive acts by the Soviet Union upon other countries, urge nonrecognition by other UN countries of Russian conquests of free peoples, and authorize investigation of illegal seizure of certain countries and the destruction of freedom in areas controlled by communism. Foreign Relations.

FLANDERS (R Vt.). (by request) S J Res 127.....2/15/54. Declare the right of sovereignty of the United States over certain areas of the Antarctic Continent. Foreign Relations.

KELLY (D N.Y.) H Con Res 200.....2/12/54. Express sense of Congress re arrest, trial, and imprisonment of Cardinal Mindszenty of Hungary. Foreign Affairs.

Labor

METCALF (D Mont.) HR 7862.....2/12/54. Amend Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938, as amended, re minimum wages, maximum hours, and provisions for child labor. Labor.

Military and Veterans

DEFENSE POLICY

JOHNSON (D Colo.) S 2943.....2/15/54. Provide for transfer of all powers, duties, and functions of the Federal Civil Defense Administration to the National Guard Bureau of the Department of the Army. Armed Services.

*MANSFIELD (D Mont.), Murray (D Mont.) S 2931.....2/11/54. Provide for establishment of a U.S. Air Force Academy at Great Falls, Montana. Armed Services.

*MAYBANK (D S.C.), Martin (R Pa.) S 2927.....2/10/54. Provide for an additional Assistant Secretary of Defense for all Reserve affairs. Armed Services.

BOLTON, F.P. (R Ohio) HR 7898.....2/16/54. Authorize male nurses and medical specialists to be appointed as Reserve officers. Armed Services.

COLE (R N.Y.) HR 7844.....2/12/54. Amend the National Security Act of 1947 to establish a National Security Council. Armed Services.

MARSHALL (D Minn.) HR 7861.....2/12/54. Provide that the maximum age at which certain individuals may be inducted under the Universal Military Training and Service Act shall be 24. Armed Services.

VETERANS

ELLIOTT (D Ala.) HR 7919.....2/16/54. Provide for payment of pension for nonservice-connected permanent and total disability to veterans of any war, regardless of length of service. Veterans.

EVINS (D Tenn.) (by request) HR 7900.....2/16/54. Provide vocational rehabilitation for certain service-connected disabled veterans. Veterans.

HEBERT (D La.) HR 7851.....2/12/54. Amend Veterans Regulations to provide additional compensation for veterans having the service-incurred disability of loss or loss of use of both buttocks. Veterans.

KEARNEY (R N.Y.) HR 7903.....2/16/54. Provide pensions for disabled unemployable veterans who served in a war, campaign, expedition, or insurrection beyond the continental limits of the U.S. Veterans.

TRIMBLE (D Ark.) HR 7918.....2/16/54. Provide for the enlargement of the VA facility at Fayetteville, Arkansas. Veterans.

Miscellaneous and Administrative

BUTLER (R Md.) S J Res 128.....2/16/54. Authorize the President to proclaim the period August 14-17, 1954, as American Law Student Week. Judiciary.

FERGUSON (R Mich.) S J Res 126.....2/10/54. Amend act re pledge of allegiance to the flag. Judiciary.

HAND (R N.J.) H J Res 376.....2/16/54. Authorize the creation of a Federal Memorial Commission to formulate plans for construction in D.C. of an appropriate permanent memorial to Christopher Columbus. House Administration.

HERLONG (D Fla.) H J Res 373.....2/12/54. Authorize the President to proclaim the seven-day period beginning June 27, 1954, as National Amateur Radio Operator's Week. Judiciary.

LANE (D Mass.) H J Res 378.....2/16/54. Similar to Hand (R N.J.) H J Res 376.

LANTAFF (D Fla.) H J Res 377.....2/16/54. Request the President to issue a proclamation designating one day each year as National Library Day. Judiciary.

METCALF (D Mont.) H J Res 375.....2/12/54. Similar to Wier (D Minn.) H J Res 374.

POFF (R Va.) HR 7914.....2/16/54. Incorporate the National Fund for Medical Education. Judiciary.

WIER (D Minn.) H J Res 374.....2/12/54. Provide that a study be made to determine the most appropriate methods and the cost of reconstructing Ford's Theater in Washington, D. C. Interior.

CIVIL SERVICE

HAGEN (R Minn.) HR 7848.....2/12/54. Grant longevity paystep increases to federal employees on an equal basis upon their completion of ten, 13, and 16 years of service respectively. Civil Service.

HAGEN (R Minn.) HR 7849.....2/12/54. Include within the scope of the Civil Service Retirement Act of 1930, as amended, all types of compensation paid to officers and employees of the federal government by the federal government. Civil Service.

MCCORMACK (D Mass.) (by request) HR 7909.....2/16/54. Amend Civil Service Retirement Act, as amended, to provide for retirement of certain officers and employees involuntarily separated from positions excepted from the classified civil service. Civil Service.

CONGRESS

THYE (R Minn.) S Res 213.....2/16/54. Create a Senate standing committee known as the Committee on Small Business. Rules.

LeCOMPTE (R Iowa) HR 7908.....2/16/54. Amend the Economic Cooperation Act of 1948, to require that committees of Congress account for counterpart funds made available. Foreign Affairs.

SCOTT (R Pa.) H Res 446.....2/16/54. Amend House Rules re investigative procedure. Rules.

THOMPSON (R Mich.) H Con Res 201.....2/16/54. Establish an academy for page boys. House Administration.

CONSTITUTION, CIVIL RIGHTS

LEHMAN (D N.Y.) S 2942.....2/15/54. Amend section 9 of the Hatch Act re its application to employees and officers performing duties relating to employee loyalty or security programs. Rules.

CRIMES, COURTS AND PRISONS

DIES (D Tex.) HR 7846.....2/12/54. Make affiliation with the Communist Party unlawful. Judiciary.

DIES (D Tex.) HR 7894.....2/16/54. Declare Communist Party and similar organizations illegal, and make membership in such organizations furthering the revolutionary conspiracy by force and violence a criminal offense, and provide penalties. Judiciary.

REED (R Ill.) HR 7864.....2/12/54. Amend 28 U.S.C. re the U.S. Court of Customs and Patent Appeals. Judiciary.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

KEARNS (R Pa.) HR 7853.....2/12/54. Permit retired policemen, firemen, and teachers of D.C. to waive all or part of their annuities, relief, or retirement compensation. D.C.

McMILLAN (D S.C.) (by request) HR 7910.....2/16/54. Provide certain safeguards for animals which are to be used for scientific experiments in D.C. D.C.

INDIAN AND TERRITORIAL AFFAIRS

MURRAY (D Mont.) (by request) S 2932.....2/11/54. Authorize payment of salaries and expenses of officials of the Fort Peck Tribes. Interior.

MILLER (R Neb.) HR 7912.....2/16/54. Abolish the Old Kansan National Monument, Alaska. Interior.

LAND AND LAND TRANSFERS

GRANT (D Ala.) H J Res 379.....2/16/54. Grant consent of Congress to agreement between Alabama and Florida re boundary line at the mouth of the Perdido River and adjacent thereto. Judiciary.

O'KONSKI (R Wis.) HR 7863.....2/12/54. Safeguard the rights of certain land owners in Wisconsin whose property title has been questioned because of errors in the original survey and grant. Interior.

PATMAN (D Tex.) HR 7913.....2/16/54. Convey by quitclaim deed certain land to the state of Texas. Public Works.

SELDEN (D Ala.) HR 7867.....2/12/54. Provide for return to the former owners of certain lands acquired in connection with the Demopolis Lock and Dam project of certain mineral interests in such lands. Interior.

PRESIDENTIAL POLICY

HARRISON (R Neb.) HR 7850.....2/12/54. Make the U.S. Naval Postgraduate School a depository for government publications. House Administration.

Taxes and Economic Policy

COMMERCE AND COMMUNICATIONS

ASPINALL (D Colo.) HR 7842.....2/12/54. Amend Communications Act of 1934, to provide for imposition of nominal fees by the Commission for inspections, certificates, registrations, licenses, permits, or applications issued by the Commission. Commerce.

ROGERS (R Mass.) (by request) HR 7921.....2/16/54. Require motor vehicles to be provided with suitable illuminated license plates. Commerce.

PUBLIC WORKS AND RECLAMATION

*MARTIN (R Pa.), Duff (R Pa.) S 2940.....2/15/54. Authorize certain beach erosion control of the shore of Presque Isle Peninsula, Erie, Pa. Public Works.

ANGELL (R Ore.) HR 7841.....2/12/54. Amend and supplement the Federal-Aid Road Act of 1916, to authorize appropriations for continuing highway construction. Public Works.

BENNETT (D Fla.) HR 7897.....2/16/54. Provide for equality of treatment of railroads and other public utilities re cost of relocation of utility facilities necessitated by construction of federal-aid highways. Public Works.

TAXES AND TARIFFS

ENGLE (D Calif.) HR 7847.....2/12/54. Amend and supplement the reclamation laws to provide for federal financial assistance in non-federal projects. Interior.

KEARNS (R Pa.) HR 7904.....2/16/54. Authorize certain beach-erosion control of the shore of Presque Isle Peninsula, Erie, Pennsylvania. Public Works.

MAGNUSON (D Wash.) HR 7854.....2/12/54. Authorize modification of the existing project for Bellingham Harbor, Washington. Public Works.

MAGNUSON (D Wash.) HR 7855.....2/12/54. Authorize certain modifications in the existing project for Port Angeles Harbor, Washington. Public Works.

MAGNUSON (D Wash.) HR 7856.....2/12/54. Authorize certain modifications in the existing project for Quillayute River, Washington. Public Works.

MAGNUSON (D Wash.) HR 7857.....2/12/54. Authorize improvement of Shilshole Bay, Seattle, Washington. Public Works.

MAGNUSON (D Wash.) HR 7858.....2/12/54. Authorize improvement of Blaine Harbor, Washington. Public Works.

MAGNUSON (D Wash.) HR 7859.....2/12/54. Authorize certain modifications in the existing project for the Columbia River at the mouth, Oregon and Washington. Public Works.

MAGNUSON (D Wash.) HR 7860.....2/12/54. Authorize certain modifications in the existing project for Everett Harbor, Washington. Public Works.

RHODES (D Pa.) HR 7866.....2/12/54. Establish an effective program for planning and construction of needed public works and create the Office of Public Facilities Administrator. Public Works.

WESTLAND (R Wash.) HR 7871.....2/12/54. Authorize modification of the existing project for Quillayute River, Washington, to improve facilities for navigation, and authorize funds therefor. Public Works.

WESTLAND (R Wash.) HR 7872.....2/12/54. Authorize modification of the existing project for Port Angeles Harbor, Washington, to provide for a mooring basin, and authorize funds therefor. Public Works.

WESTLAND (R Wash.) HR 7873.....2/12/54. Authorize modification of the existing project for Bellingham Harbor, Washington, to provide for a small-boat basin, and authorize funds therefor. Public Works.

WESTLAND (R Wash.) HR 7874.....2/12/54. Authorize modification of the existing project for Everett Harbor, Washington, to improve facilities for navigation, and authorize funds therefor. Public Works.

MAYBANK (D S.C.) S 2947.....2/15/54. Remit the duty on certain bells to be imported for addition to the carillon of the Citadel, Charleston, S. C. Finance.

BAKER (R Tenn.) HR 7896.....2/16/54. Amend Internal Revenue Code to provide that certain acts shall be deemed to have been committed in the district in which the taxpayer resides, for the purpose of determining the venue of criminal prosecutions under the Code. Ways and Means.

CUNNINGHAM (R Iowa) HR 7845.....2/12/54. Amend Internal Revenue Code re computation of net capital loss and net capital gain. Ways and Means.

DORN (D S.C.) HR 7899.....2/16/54. Amend Internal Revenue Code to provide that the tax on property transportation shall not apply to transportation of certain farm commodities and livestock from farm to market. Ways and Means.

HUNTER (R Calif.) HR 7901.....2/16/54. Amend Internal Revenue Code to eliminate the requirement that a bond be posted in connection with the transmission of installment obligations at death. Ways and Means.

KING (D Calif.) HR 7905.....2/16/54. Establish the U.S. Customs Port Patrol in the Bureau of Customs for enforcing the antimuggling laws. Ways and Means.

KNOX (R Mich.) HR 7906.....2/16/54. Reenact and amend a portion of the Renegotiation Act of 1951, to provide a year extension during which war contractors who had appeal to the tax court could substitute the U.S. as a defendant instead of the Board. Ways and Means.

RHODES (R Ariz.) HR 7865.....2/12/54. Provide for refund of employment taxes paid by farmers on services performed between Jan. 1, 1951 and July 12, 1951, by agricultural workers imported from Mexico. Judiciary.

RIVERS (D S.C.) HR 7915.....2/16/54. Remit the Duty on certain bells to be imported for addition to the carillons of The Citadel, Charleston, South Carolina. Ways and Means.

SMITH (D Miss.) HR 7868.....2/12/54. Increase the amount of articles acquired abroad by U.S. residents which may be brought into the country duty-free. Ways and Means.

WILSON (R Calif.) HR 7922.....2/16/54. Relieve certain undocumented American pleasure vessels from the requirements of clearance and entry. Ways and Means.

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congressional quiz

1. Q--Have many Congressmen, in recent years, been convicted of crimes while in office?

A--There have been five since World War II, including Rep. Ernest K. Bramblett (R Calif.) who was convicted Feb. 10 of attempting to collect salary kickbacks from an employee. Other Members convicted of various crimes while in office were: James M. Curley (D Mass.), 1946; Andrew J. May (D Ky.), 1947; J. Parnell Thomas (R N.J.), 1949; and Walter E. Brehm (R Ohio), 1951.

2. Q--Is there any effort to keep track of people who attempt to influence Congress? If so, how many of these lobbyists are there?

A--The Federal Regulation of Lobbying Act of 1946, among other things, requires that persons or organizations seeking to influence the outcome of legislation register with the Clerk of the House and Secretary of the Senate and report every three months on their lobby spending. As of Feb. 15 the House has counted 3,349 registrations by persons or organizations since 1946. Congressional Quarterly records 2,593 different registrants during that time. Many of the hundreds who registered were active only briefly but, as a measure of current activity, 251 registrations and 2,264 financial reports were filed in the first nine months of 1953. There were 87 registrations filed from Jan. 1 to Feb. 15, 1954.

3. Q--When will the St. Lawrence Seaway bill be voted on in the House?

A--Speaker of the House Joseph W. Martin, Jr. (R Mass.) said Feb. 3 that he expects the St. Lawrence Seaway bill to be voted on in the House in March. The House Public Works Committee Feb. 3 voted to report Seaway legislation; and earlier, on Jan. 20, the Senate passed its Seaway bill.

4. Q--Why did Sen. Wayne Morse (I Ore.) object Feb. 10 to giving Jackson, Wyo., a tract of federal land for use as a Boy Scout camp?

A--Morse insisted on application of the "Morse formula," devised in 1946. This unofficial formula calls for compensation to the federal government whenever it conveys or leases surplus property, except for such uses as disaster relief. Despite Morse's protests, the Senate passed the bill. The Oregonian promised to continue to oppose use of federal property as "a giveaway political grab bag." A spokesman for the Senator said Morse's protests against violation of the formula have become such a habit that he is informed whenever a bill for donation of property is scheduled for consideration.

5. Q--What does the term "franking" mean?

A--Franking is the practice of signing or otherwise marking the envelope containing a letter or other communication, in order to have it sent postage-free. Postmaster General Arthur E. Summerfield in 1953 estimated that franking for all government agencies would cost about \$34 million for the year. Of this amount, the Post Office Department estimated that free mail for Congressmen would cost about \$1.6 million for the year.

6. Q--I know that the courts won't accept evidence obtained through wire-tapping, but what about evidence gathered from intercepted letters or telegrams?

A--Section 605 of the Federal Communications Act (1934) states: "No person, not being authorized by the sender, shall intercept any communication ... and divulge (it) ... to any person." Violators are subject to two years' imprisonment or a \$10,000 fine or both.

7. Q--Recently I read that Herbert A. Bergson, a former United States assistant attorney general, was acquitted of violating the federal "conflict-of-interest" law. What is this law?

A--The conflict-of-interest law prohibits any person formerly employed by the United States government from prosecuting a claim against the government (within two years after the individual has left the government service) involving any subject matter directly connected with the individual's former government duties. Violators of the law are subject to a \$10,000 fine or one year imprisonment or both.

8. Q--Was a Member of Congress ever assassinated?

A--Yes, but the Library of Congress says that, in the absence of an official record, it is aware of only one. The late Sen. Huey P. Long (D La.), father of the present Sen. Russell B. Long (D La.) was shot to death Sept. 8, 1935, in Baton Rouge, La. Three Presidents (Lincoln, Garfield and McKinley) were killed by assassins' bullets (no Vice Presidents ever have been) and there were attempts on the lives of Franklin D. Roosevelt and Harry S. Truman.

NOTE: CQ Weekly Report pages on which additional data may be found: (1) 191; (2) 180; (3) 161; (4) 183; (6) 78; (9) 175.